THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT TRADE.

The Ruloff Murder Trial

The Prisoner his Own Counsel.

The Book Concern Trouble.

MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOATS.

Great Scarcity of Coal and Fuel of Every Kind—Embarrassments to Trade.

The steamboat interest has lately been laboring, and, as long as the present condition of affairs continues, will labor under unusual embarrassments. Although on the coast and tributary streams an accumulation of products, cotton especially, is awaiting transportation to market, scarcity of fuel and consequent high prices render it impossible for boats to reap the advantages which otherwise they would derive from the demand for their services. The decrease of tonnage, resulting from the destructive fire on Sunday last, has, of course, diminished the demand for fuel, but it is so scarce and difficult to procure that an irregularity is caused equivalent to a partial suspension of navigation.

Coal, which was to be had a few weeks ago at sixty-five cents per bushel, now costs one dollar and seventy-five cents, and wood is proportionately dear. Worse yet, an entire failure of the supply for navigation is imminent every day. Delays in departure and tardy movement when under way are inevitable under such circumstances. The coast trade is most embarrassed, but the tributary trade is likewise suffering. Fuel for the Natchez, which, a few weeks ago, cost less than $2000 for a round trip, as high as Vicksburg, now costs $4000. It is the same with the Pargoud, which runs to above Milliken's Bend, and with all the upper coast boats.

There is some coal still at Natchez and Vicksburg, but neither coal nor wood at way points, and sufficient of either or both has to be taken at this port to work through to Natchez, which lessens the capacity of boats for outward freight. The prosperity of the business on the tributaries is in like manner affected, though not in an equal degree. The immediate trouble on these rivers appears to arise from the idleness of freedmen during the holidays, when wood-chopping, as well as every other kind of labor, is suspended.

Boats in all the trades are complaining of a scarcity of freights. With the low prices of cotton and sugar ruling this season that scarcity is inevitable, because neither planter, farmer, nor freedman consume as much in seasons of low prices as they do in seasons of high prices. And herein is an admonition to the people of the city against aiding or countenancing railroad monopolies or any scheme by which the agriculturist may be plundered, for as the country is prosperous and wealthy the city is prosperous and wealthy, and as the country is impoverished, whether by wholesale plunder or low prices of produce, the city is impoverished. It would appear that the experience of this year should be a warning to the steamboat interest not to allow themselves to be caught another season entirely dependent upon the coal extortioners of Pennsylvania.—*N. O. Bulletin, Jan. 7.*

A REMARKABLE TRIAL.

The Ruloff Murder Case—The Prisoner Pleads his Case—Dramatic Court Scene.

BINGHAMPTON, Jan. 11.—The long line of witnesses summoned in the Ruloff murder trial piled fact on fact so strongly, that before the prosecution closed the case for the prisoner seemed hopeless. By all the ingenuities of inference and circumstance the fatal web of evidence was drawn more tightly about the prisoner until apparently no single loop-hole remained for escape or evasion.

The evidence of James Flynn, Chief of the Police of this city, was the most fatal and conclusive of all the points made against the accused. His was the work of stationing guards at every outlet from the city, and large patrols on every street and lane. The principal part of his evidence, however, was when he came to identify manuscripts, burglars' tools, false-faces, and many other articles, which had been delivered to him by Detective Reilley, of New York, and which the latter had taken from the room of Ruloff at No. 170 Third avenue.

Among these articles was the slip, seven-eighths of a column in length, cut from a New York journal of July 18, 1870, which had been taken from a valise found in a field here, and identified as belonging to the prisoner. The mutilated newspaper caused a profound sensation. It was exhibited, and the jury shown how exactly the slip found in the prisoner's desk fitted the space left by cutting out the article. One of the claims of the State was thus made good, and it was established that a valise belonging to the prisoner had been found near the scene of the murder, which contained a copy of the paper which had been mutilated in the room of Edward Leurio, at No. 170 Third avenue, by the cutting out of an article which had been left behind in the desk of the prisoner, Ruloff.

Edward C. Jakob identified the prisoner as a man who had rented a floor in his father's house at No. 170 Third avenue, New York city, under the name of Leurio, and by a photograph shown him identified the drowned burglar, Jarvis, as the man who had lived with Leurio, under the name of Charles G. Curtis. Upon these important points young Jakob was not shaken by cross-examination, but upon the identity of the shoes and the valise he was not equally positive. The prisoner, he said, had usually worn Oxford ties, similar to the shoes found at the scene of the murder, and the valise found here was like one he had seen in the prisoner's possession prior to his leaving the house.

Ruloff said, in conversation, that if it were not for that shoe he would beat the District Attorney, and he certainly showed himself of that opinion by his vigorous and earnest cross-examination of this witness. His efforts were principally directed to making Jacob state that he had worn boots when last at the house. The manuscript book on language was identified by witness as in the handwriting of the prisoner, and the work on which he had seen him engaged for a long time while in the house.

None of the witnesses of the defense responding to the call of the crier, Ruloff, after some preliminary cross-questioning of Burrows, arose with his notes and made the remarks he proposed at the beginning of the trial. He urged in a piteously tremulous voice and with increasing agitation that the papers introduced were inadmissible because the prosecution had not proved, nor offered to prove, when or under what circumstances they left his possession and went into that of the dead man. The conspiracy, he said, had been fully proved.

The State had established that three men were feloniously in the store of Halbert Brothers; and for what they did there they were answerable, but the question was who were those three men? He denied the right of the State to claim that he was one of them, because a paper in his handwriting was found upon the person of a drowned man, who was assumed to be one of the burglars. Certainly, he said, it would be taken as evidence against him if the paper left his possession five years, or even five weeks, before the crime; but as the prosecution were unable to show when it left his possession, it was clearly not competent.

At that time the court ruled that the evidence relating to all and any of the burglars and murderers might be received in evidence, and if no sufficient evidence was given to connect the defendant in this case with the commission of crime, or in a conspiracy with the others, then the evidence relating to the others might be stricken out. He claimed that no evidence had been given showing that he was connected in any way with the other burglars, that no conspiracy had been proven, and moved that all evidence relating to Jarvis and Dexter be stricken out. His conviction, he claimed, must be decided on evidence relating directly to him.

The judge gave the case to the jury yesterday afternoon, and after six hours they returned and gave a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner's counsel has moved for a stay of proceedings, which Judge Hogeboom will hear at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. If the motion should be decided adversely, the prisoner will receive sentence immediately.—*N. Y. Tribune, to-day.*

OUR MANUFACTURES.

An Official Exhibit from the Late Census—Full Details of the Varied Industrial Interests of Philadelphia.

During the remarks of Hon. William D. Kelley in the House of Representatives, in the debate on the "Centennial Celebration" bill, he presented the following exhibit of the manufactures of the city of Philadelphia, as ascertained by a synopsis furnished by Hon. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census of 18 0:—

Titles.	*Number of establishments.*	*Capital.*	*Horse-power.*	*Hands employed.*			*Wages.*	*Materials.*	*Products.*
				Males above 16.	*Females above 16.*	*Children and Youth.*			
Boots and shoes	674	$2,274,636	42	4620	1380	215	$2,478,082	$3,279,548	$7,734,809
Boot and shoe-fitters	17	57,150	....	88	114	6	67,743	61 411	150,657
Brickmakers	80	1,814,500	395	2332	....	437	1,151,647	356,981	2,703,148
Breweries	53	3,221,450	445	485	4	7	327,440	1,706,106	4,182,050
Bakeries	391	768,075	119	1091	27	86	298,981	1,714,463	3,004,189
Bread, cake, ice-cream, etc.	10	44,700	....	45	16	1	25,040	64,016	116,340
Blacksmiths	139	200,655	22	505	....	8	217,664	154,890	587,776
Brass foundries	23	383,750	96	275	....	12	134,438	170,548	532,057
Cigars	345	986,040	34	1213	160	113	524,168	791,851	2,014 068
Carriages	118	1,707,497	181	1502	3	15	865,880	660,264	2,103,884
Carriages (children's)	4	59,100	20	45	....	14	32,452	28,070	83,924
Carpets	205	2,363,659	800	3464	872	379	1,700,436	4,798,253	7,397,636
Confectionery	81	266,750	20	271	53	28	99,438	282,258	601,452
Cabinetmakers	138	1,767,955	402	1682	18	53	1,006,190	1,097,080	3,004,873
Coopers	59	409,487	125	526	....	5	275,278	338,982	896,284
Clothing	310	4,369,114	....	4038	4464	73	2,032,639	6,546,731	10,707,008
Carpenters and builders	87	1,110,500	....	1337	15	18	753,863	1,647,475	4,180,643
Carpenters	148	383,050	1	658	....	10	438 664	917,141	1,631,401
Cotton mills	21	2,682,000	1705	1034	1445	469	898,662	2,122,354	3,476,454
Drugs and chemicals	24	2,679,500	501	589	114	34	384,008	2,562,190	3,877,180
Foundries (iron)	71	4,240,420	675	2480	....	115	1,414,227	2,213,004	5,295,072
Grist-mills	21	597,500	1148	157	....	1	107,060	3,827,085	4 835,593
Glass-works	9	1,226,616	170	727	28	560	552,610	482,792	1,560,643
Hosiery	50	1,627,700	469	797	1664	557	834,870	1,921,546	3,265,807
Jewellers	84	811,800	39	630	74	42	389,980	744,643	1,515,476
Machinists	90	5,107,245	1541	3194	5	31	1,675,711	1,618,060	4,605,312
Machinery and tubing	1	5,000,000	800	1300	....	....	750,000	2,528,000	5,000,000
Plumbers and gas-fitters	97	298,400	35	478	....	21	211,426	421,188	876,434
Printers	123	4,974,200	762	2119	239	190	1,820,285	2,559,485	6,301,397
Paper-mills	5	2,560,000	1202	691	141	3	352,200	1,524,379	2,444,000
Painters	107	228,625	....	547	9	9	286,322	348,824	893,161
Pianos	8	493,000	121	278	2	3	173,250	111,200	431,800
Paints, lead, and linseed oil	13	1,466,750	467	326	....	....	181,622	1,316,374	3,216,410
Patent medicines	27	1,405,774	43	158	105	8	126,045	2,631,502	5,591,832
Planing-mills	28	907,800	708	387	....	15	221,369	1,001,994	1,833,316
Sashes, doors, and binds	41	829,735	820	537	1	17	395,592	709,886	1,451,804
Sewing-machines	5	700,000	59	312	2	3	195,440	182,390	671,030
Soap and candles	33	787,600	499	329	31	32	176,129	827,031	1,625,981
Sugar refiners	11	3,494,000	1796	942	....	1	373,308	18,206,062	19,581,374
Tinsmiths	130	598,750	....	515	53	51	237,671	429,288	930,755
Woollen-mills	54	7,149,000	2713	1903	3183	724	1,793,163	6,728,516	11,204,802
Yarns	44	2,255,000	1462	779	581	375	536,084	3,226,851	4,952,934
	3979	$74,203,904	20136	45317	14803	4741	$26,617,077	$82,910,704	$147,120,704
All others	2111	131,360,334	13611	43314	8742	2615	25,618,949	49,708,169	104,543,217
Total	6090	$205,564,238	33808	88631	23545	7356	$52,236,026	$132,618,873	$251,663,921

THE BOOK CONCERN TROUBLES.

Dr. Lanahan to be Tried To-day for Malfeasance in Office—Beginning of the End of the Book Concern Scandals.

To-day the trial of the Rev. Dr. Lanahan, Jr., agent of the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be opened at the publishing house, corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, New York, before a court consisting of the General Book Committee and such of the Bishops of the Church as may be able to be present.

It will be remembered that in October last Dr. Lanahan was suspended from his official functions by the committee, pending his trial, upon the issue of which will depend his reinstatement or his expulsion from office, on charges which, though not affecting in any degree his personal integrity or honesty of motive, cannot fail to prove disastrous to his influence as a Christian minister. Other matters will also incidentally be fully ventilated and perhaps decided, in which the general public have for two years past evinced no small interest.

The following are the charges in brief:—

1. Official misconduct and malfeasance.
2. Neglect of official duty.
3. Untruthfulness, irascibility, slanderous disposition, and other objectionable personal characteristics, which unfit him for the position of assistant book agent.
4. Insubordination to his official superiors, the Book Committee, and violation of his pledges to them.
5. Want of business qualifications and capacity for the discharge of his official duties as such assistant book agent.

The committee met on May 19, remaining in session three days. The proposition to suspend the offending agent, pending his trial on the charges, was entertained and warmly debated: but no action was taken in the premises other than to resolve that it was "not deemed expedient at the present time to consider the charges."

The Book Committee again met in Cincinnati in October last. As this was the regular fall meeting of the committee, it was not generally supposed that the New York Book-room troubles would come up at that session, and there was no little astonishment when the telegraph announced that Dr. Lanahan had been suspended for official misconduct. The time for the trial was first set for December 8, and afterwards changed to January 12.

The following is the resolution of suspension:—

In view of representations made to the Book Committee at its session in May last, and at this present session, by Rev. H. F. Pease and others (see document marked A 1) concerning the official conduct of Rev. John Lanahan, Assistant Book Agent at New York,

Resolved, That the said John Lanahan, Assistant Book Agent, be and he is hereby suspended from his official relations as such agent.

It is understood that all the bishops have been invited to be present, and that all will attend but one or two who are in bad health. This is the only thing which renders Dr. Lanahan's fate problematic. The committee have already shown their hands, and there is little doubt that the vote on his expulsion will stand as did that on his suspension. The concurrence of the bishops present must needs be obtained before such judgment can take effect, and this, it is fair to suppose, can only be obtained after a thorough and impartial investigation.

WATER FAMINE.

New Jersey's Lack of the Precious Fluid.

The Newark *Advertiser* of last evening says:—

The water ordeal through which the people of Jersey City and Hoboken are passing causes increasing pecuniary loss to manufacturers and their employees, and much discomfort and inconvenience to the entire people. The loss entailed by this suspension of business is estimated at a hundred thousand dollars a day.

At a meeting of the Mayor, Chief of Police, President of the Board of Aldermen, and the Fire Commissioners, it was agreed to swear in one hundred men as a special fire patrol, to be assigned beats in various parts of the city, and to go on duty at 5 P. M., and be visited by the roundsmen like the regular police force. At the suggestion of the Mayor, a large quantity of hose has been borrowed from the New York Fire Department. A few of the New York insurance companies promised to procure fire extinguishers from that city to lend assistance in case of need, while similar corporations in Jersey City have proposed to bear an equitable share of the incidental expenses.

The new stand-pipe has been finished and removed to Belleville, and will be placed in position this week:—the Mayor thinks by to-morrow. The pipe is one hundred and twenty feet long and six feet in diameter, and weighs twenty tons. This weighty and unwieldy mass of iron has to be lifted in one entire piece from the ground and placed in a perpendicular position on its foundation, at an elevation of forty feet from where it now lies. To do this requires great care, skill, and power. Two immense sheer poles, measuring one hundred and ten feet in length, will be raised to a proper position and firmly secured with guys and braces. By this afternoon the process of raising the pipe will be begun.

Within the last twenty-four hours three of H. R. Worthington's duplex engines have been placed in position, and two of them are already at work, and the third will have her connection completed this afternoon. They are found to be of good service, particularly in relieving the large Cornish engine from much of the "hammer" of the backward flow of water. On Saturday last the indicator showed but little over three million gallons pumped. During the last twenty-four hours about 4,500,000 gallons of water have been supplied to the reservoir. Owing to the severity of the weather, however, a large portion of this is lost to the consumers in Jersey City, and turns to ice in the reservoirs.

ITALIAN UNITY.

A Letter from the "Quaker Poet," J. G. Whittier.

AMESBURY, 1st Mo., 4th, 1871. — Theodore Roosevelt, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.—Dear Friend:—It would give me more than ordinary satisfaction to attend the meeting on the 12th inst. for the celebration of Italian unity, the emancipation of Rome, and its occupation as the permanent capital of the nation.

For many years I have watched with deep interest and sympathy the popular movement on the Italian peninsula, and especially every effort for the deliverance of Rome from a despotism counting its age by centuries. I looked at these struggles of the people with little reference to their ecclesiastical or sectarian bearings. Had I been a Catholic instead of a Protestant I should have hailed every symptom of Roman deliverance from Papal rule, occupying, as I have, the standpoint of a republican radical, desirous that all men, of all creeds, should enjoy the civil liberty which I prized so highly for myself.

I lost all confidence in the French republic of 1849 when it forfeited its own right to exist by crushing out the newly-formed Roman republic under Mazzini and Garibaldi. From that hour it was doomed, and the expiation of its monstrous crime is still going on. My sympathies are with Jules Favre and Leon Gambetta in their efforts to establish and sustain a republic in France, but I confess that the investment of Paris by King William seems to me the logical sequence of the bombardment of Rome by Oudinot. And is it not a significant fact that the terrible chassepot, which made its first bloody experiment upon the half-armed Italian patriots without the walls of Rome, has failed in the hands of French republicans against the inferior needle-gun of Prussia? It was said of a fierce actor in the old French Revolution that he demoralized the guillotine. The massacre at Mentano demoralized the chassepots.

The withdrawal of the temporal power of the Pope will prove a blessing to the Catholic Church as well as to the world. Many of its most learned and devout priests and laymen have long seen the necessity of such a change, which takes from it a reproach and scandal that could no longer be excused or tolerated. A century hence it will have as few apologists as the Inquisition or the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

In this hour of congratulation let us not forget those whose suffering and self-sacrifice, in the inscrutable wisdom of Providence, prepared the way for the triumph which we celebrate. As we call the long illustrious roll of Italian patriotism—the young, the brave and beautiful—the gray-haired, saintly confessors—the scholars, poets, artists, who, shut out from human sympathy, gave their lives for God and country in the slow, dumb agony of prison martyrdom, let us hope that they also rejoice with us; and inaudible to earthly ears, unite in our thanksgiving:—"Allelulia! for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth! He hath avenged the blood of His servants!"

In the belief that the unity of Italy and the overthrow of papal rule will strengthen the cause of liberty throughout the civilized world, I am very truly thy friend.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

—As a Maine farmer was leaning against the stair-railing in a public hall in Bangor, on Monday evening, waiting to get a ticket, his icy boots slipped on the iron floor and he fell backwards over the rail to the first floor. He struck upon his face and chest, and was killed instantly.

SECOND EDITION

To-day's Cable News.

Important from Europe.

Defeat of General Chanzy.

The King of Spain.

The Coronation Ceremonies.

Colliery Explosion in England.

26 Persons Killed and Injured

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The San Domingo Commission.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Defeat of General Chanzy.

LONDON, Jan. 11—5·30 P. M.—Important news is just received from Versailles. The German columns operating against General Chanzy have driven him within one mile of Le Mans, after a series of engagements, in which one cannon, three mitrailleuses, and two thousand prisoners were captured. The loss of General Werder's army at the storming of Villemexel was two thousand killed and wounded.

German Army in Eastern France.

A large German army is being formed in the eastern departments of France which will be under the special command of a distinguished officer and included in the corps of Generals Von Werder, Zastrow, and others.

Colliery Explosion in England—Twenty-six Persons Killed and Injured.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—An explosion occurred in the Rernshaw colliery, near Sheffield, to-day. Twenty-six persons were killed and nine injured.

Scene in the Cortes During the Swearing in of King Amadeus.

SWEARING IN THE KING—SCENE IN THE CORTES.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The *Herald's* correspondent at Madrid on the 3d inst. writes thus:—

THE MOMENT OF ADVENT.

At the hour of half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon signs of bustle and excitement were observable in the different corridors.

The royal *cortege* had arrived in the building.

THE KING.

Towering above all, a tall young man, blazing in scarlet and gold, makes his appearance. On his entrance, at a signal given from the galleries, there were rounds of applause uttered for "King Amadeus." The cheers were joined in lustily by all the deputies who were present and by about one-half of the non-official spectators.

The Speaker of the Cortes retained his seat. He remained sitting during the proceedings, being the only one there who presented in his own person the incarnation of the sovereign power of the legislative body.

ROYALTY AS IT APPEARED.

He came on without making a single bow or glancing one look of recognition in thanks for the applause with which he was greeted. Awkwardly and slowly he mounts the steps of the temporary throne and stands on Zorilla's right.

The youthful King looked tall and lanky, and as if he was "put together" after a very homely sort of fashion. He has a rather resolute looking face. His cheeks and chin are covered with a curly stubble of beard of a very uncertain brown color. The King was dressed in the full uniform of Captain-General of Castile.

Having arrived at his proper position he stood nervously agitated, looking to the ground, and seemingly as if he had just found out that his hands were, by some means or other, exactly in the way. He paused thus during a minute.

TAKING THE OATHS.

After some little delay, and when every gentleman present, no matter what his rank or office, having removed his hat, the Secretary of State read the Constitution of Spain.

Having finished the reading of the instrument, the President, who remained seated, said:—

"The oaths of office will now be administered to the King elect of the Spaniards."

The President then gave his silver bell a tinkle. It was precautionary as a warning to the King.

The President said:—"You accept and swear to preserve the cause of the country as it has been preserved in the Constitution of the Spanish nation of 1869, which you have now heard read."

Amadeus, who was looking about still as if for something to lay hold on, grasping the book of the Gospels severely in his hand, replied in a hoarse, husky voice, "I swear."

The President—You swear to guard the cause of the people and the Constitution, and to obey the laws of the realm of Spain.

Amadeus—I swear.

The King should have added the words "I accept the Constitution and swear to keep it, and to cause the Constitution and laws to be preserved," but he omitted all this, having either forgotten the programme or the words of the Spanish language used in it which he had just acquired after much pains from Senors Ruiz and Zorilla.

The President proceeded hastily, observing his embarrassment, to say:—"If you do this God will reward you: if not, He will require you to account for your oath."

PROCLAIMED.

The President then, still sitting, formally proclaimed—"Amadeus the First, King of Spain and the Spaniards," and gave the word "Viva." The spectators responded by uttering a few and not very loud cheers.

ROYAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

His Majesty the King still stood on the dais, looking as if he expected there was something else to be done. Suddenly it appeared as if the thought seemed to strike him that to bow his acknowledgment for the honor which had been conferred on him and the respect which had been evinced towards him would not be at all out of place. Having his mind restored, the King made a general and sweeping comprehensive "duck" of his head to the assemblage, after the delivery of which he "headed" for the door "right off" and in a very precipitate manner.

THE CROWN AND SCEPTRE.

Many of those who were present expected to behold him place the crown of Spain on his head, and to march away with the sceptre of Ferdinand and Isabella in his right hand, after the fashion of a drum-major at a band parade. They were disappointed. This, however, did not matter much to the King, for the crown of Spain—a great, large, misshapen "bundle" of gold and jewels, with a lining-cap of velvet list—is about twelve inches too wide for the narrow forehead of the Savoyard.

Yesterday's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 11—Evening.—Consols, 92¾ for money and account. U. S. 5-20s firm; of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 89¼; of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 88. Stocks firm; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 114; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—Evening.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 7⅞d.; middling Orleans, 8⅛d. The sales have been 12,000 bal s, including 2500 bales on speculation and for export.

California Wheat, 11s. 7d. Flour, 26s. 6d. Corn, 31s. 9d. for new No. 2 mixed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Commissioners.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Ex-Senator Wade, President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, and Bishop Simpson, to whom the appointment as commissioners to Dominica has been tendered, had not up to noon to-day signified their acceptance.

General Franz Siegel has accepted the appointment as secretary to the commission.

Army Orders.

Commodore Phelps, Lieutenant-Commander McDowell, Masters Hutchins and Arnold, and Second Assistant Engineers Kelley, John Brosnahall, and Harmony are ordered to examination for promotion.

The Army Board

to devise a system of artillery tactics has been ordered to suspend further labor on the work until otherwise ordered.

The Cherokee Delegates

arrived here last night, namely, Principal Chief Downing, Colonel Adair, Colonel Vaux, Captains Smith and Scraper. Their business is to secure the ratification of the treaty sent to the Senate by the President during the latter part of the former session of Congress, providing for the payment of $32,000,000 agreed upon under the treaty of 1868 for twenty odd millions acres of land lying in the southern part of Kansas, and west of the 96th deg. of longitude in their country.

This treaty was favorably reported upon by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs prior to the expiration of the last session, and is now pending. These delegates also represent in part the new State Territorial Government of Ocklohama, being a confederation of the various nations of the Indian Territory, namely, the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and others.

It is understood that Commissioner Parker has brought with him the official copy of the new Constitution adopted at Ocmulgee, by the delegates of these nations, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of 1866, and that the President in his interview with the delegation of Friends yesterday expressed himself favorable to this new Territorial Government, and opposed to the projects of railroad and land speculators, whose interests are sought to be secured through other measures now pending before Congress.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Stocks very strong but not very active. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 110⅝. 5-20s of 1862, coupon, 108⅜; do. 1864, do., 108⅛; do. 1865, do. 108⅜; do. 1865, new, 107⅝; do. 1867, 107⅝; do. 1868, 108; 10-40s, 107; Virginia 6s, new, 63¼; Missouri 6s, 89; Canton Co., 68; Cumberland preferred, 26; New York Central and Hudson River, 91⅝; Erie, 21¾; Reading, 99½; Michigan Central, 116. Michigan Southern, 93¼; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 106½; Western Union Telegraph, 45¾; Adams' Express, 66¾.

PIRATICAL PLOT.

The Plan to Seize the Steamship Ocean Queen on her last Voyage to Aspinwall.

ASPINWALL, Jan. 1.—When Christmas came the citizens of this paradise resolved to break the monotony by imitating "Donnybrook Fair" on a small scale. The cause of this sudden awakening was a "Cuban" one. Some weeks ago General W. A. C. Ryan, the famous Cuban hero, took passage for this place on the Pacific mail steamer Ocean Queen.

He expected to be joined by several hundred recruits who were to have taken passage in the steerage for California. After the steamer got well to sea they were to seize her, pick up a reinforcement which was to meet them off the Jersey coast, and head for Cuba. After the Cubans were landed the steamer was to have been allowed to preceed to this port with her cargo and passengers. But it chanced that "Uncle Samuel" had resolved to send some two hundred and fifty of his infantry by the same steamer *en route* for San Diego, California. The patriots became alarmed, and no one but Ryan was found to "face the music." The rest, supposing that their scheme had been betrayed, took the better part of valor as their guide, and remained at home. General Ryan having been informed that there were or would be from five to seven hundred recruits for the cause at this point, concluded to come out and join them, and proceed with them, on the steamer despatched from New York for that purpose to Cuba. Ryan arrived and found the army at Aspinwall had, like Falstaff's robbers, a very small amount of truth in it as far as regarded numbers. He found, in fact, only fifty-five men, "rank and file." Two of these heroes were very valuable as soldiers—one being on crutches, and the other about eighty years old and so bow-legged that his feet tied hard knots when he walked. To make things worse the steamer to transport them had not come. The General then conceived the idea of fitting out a cruiser, as a fine vessel was offered him, and resolved to visit Panama to see if he could not secure some sailors for his enterprise. It being generally known that the late "Gran General" Mosquera, who ruled this country a short while since so regally, was about returning here, and a revolution being expected, the authorities suspected our Cuban hero of being a "Musquerista" and a revolutionist. They were like a beehive stirred with a long pole—all in a buzz—and watched his every step while in Panama. He walked on the fortifications; a despatch was sent to the President. He handled an old rusty cannon-ball; a soldier with musket in hand accidentally strolled up towards him. He even went so far as to sketch an old sentry box, and the troops turned out for parade on the plaza; and—height of impudence—he called upon the President, and tried to buy four cannon. "El Presidente," with a forced smile, asked him "to take a drink and call again—and—hum—we'll see about it." Having given the authorities thus much to think about, Ryan returned to Aspinwall and the Falstaff brigade. On the 26th of December he was sitting on the gallery of Fort Bethancourt (the hotel), with a party of friends, enjoying a first-class champagne punch. The Cuban flag floated gayly from the house and from the Elliott Ritchie (late Harriet Lane), and every one was having a "good time" of it when the "row" I speak of began. A Cuban patriot having captured a flag of his country from a party of Jamaica negroes, who he considered had no right to flaunt it over their holiday games, the darkies rallied in force and made an indiscriminate attack upon all the "whites" in the Bethancourt House, General Ryan's headquarters. There was a perfect storm of old bottles, lumps of coral, pieces of "ballast" and boots (aged). Hearing the fray the General and his friends rushed down to play the part of peacemakers. He succeeded, after exposing his life, in driving the Cubans in doors; but his friends suffering some damage from the missiles, seized billiard cues and used them effectively as weapons of offense on the "cullud pussens." The battle lasted about one hour, and was pretty severe—a good many casualties in the way of broken heads, bottles, and billiard cues. The leaders on the part of the negroes were a party of ball-players, some thirty in number, who were all more or less damaged. Fortunately, and singularly too, no one seemed to have any firearms, or the riot might have ended more seriously than it did for all parties. The authorities at Aspinwall were convinced that the Mosquera revolt had really begun, and commenced getting ready to leave. After the combat was over a large crowd of negro men and women paraded the streets waving English flags.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judgment.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, and Williams.

The following decision was announced this morning:—

George H. West vs. Pennsylvania Company for the Insurance of Lives. Certificate from Nisi Prius. This was an appeal from the decree of the Nisi Prius restraining the deputy escheator from proceeding against an unclaimed surplus fund. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Agnew, J.

A Heavy Verdict.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

In the case of Pettit vs. Baldwin's executors et al. an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff, a draughtsman in Baldwin's locomotive works, by falling over a heap of dirt alleged to have been negligently left in one of the apartments, the jury this morning rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $12,000.

End of the Prothonotary Difficulty.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

In the matter of the certificate that Prothonotary Donegan of this court refused to give yesterday in the contested judgeship of the District Court, full particulars of which we gave yesterday, counsel having charge of the petition presented it to City Commissioner Bains, who signed the certificate, thus taking the case out of court. Before the mandamus awarded by Judge Ludlow had been served upon Mr. Donegan, he had taken out a writ of error to the Judge's ruling, and did not give the required certificate.

This morning Judge Ludlow called Mr. Donegan into court and said to him:—"Mr. Prothonotary, this is the first time that a suggestion or intimation of this court has been resisted by its officer. You may be thankful that the petition is now out of the county with the proper certificate, for I had made up my mind to commit you to prison this morning had you persisted in your refusal to obey my writ, and this notwithstanding your writ of error, which is not a supersideas, according to the act of Assembly, unless this court chooses to make it such."

Mr. Donegan—"Well, but, your Honor"—

Judge Ludlow—"Not another word, sir; this is the end of the matter."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Jan. 12, 1871.

The chief feature in the money market this morning is a steady recuperation from the stringency which characterized the market during the last month of the past year. Currency is quite abundant at all the usual sources, and rates are gradually softening notwithstanding the activity at the Stock Board. The secret of this is found not so much in the redundant supply of available funds as in the absence of business men from the market. We quote call loans easy at 5@6 per cent. and prime mercantile paper at 7@8 per cent.

Gold is more active, and the market is somewhat unsettled. Sales ranged from 110⅝ to 111⅛, opening at 111 and closing at 110⅞.

Government securities continue to attract investors, but prices show a slight downward tendency in sympathy with gold.

Stocks were active, but the market exhibited less firmness. Sales of new City 6s at 100¼. Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 87½.

Reading Railroad was weak, with sales at 49 69-100; Pennsylvania sold at 62; Camden and Amboy at 121⅛@121¼; Norristown at 79; Lehigh Valley at 60; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46¼.

Canal shares were quiet. Sales of Lehigh at 33¾. 16½ was bid for Schuylkill pref. Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railroad shares were quiet. A sale of Shamokin Coal at 7 and Ridge avenue Railroad at 7½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$14600 City 6s, N..ls.100¼	100 sh Read.b5wn&i.49·69
$5000 do..........100¼	100 do..........49·69
$500 do.....Old.100¼	8 do.......ls. 49¾
$3200 Pa 6s 3 se.... by transfer..105	18 do.......c. 49⅝
$200 C & A m 6s,'89 95	10 sh Cam & Am R.121⅛
$4000 N Mo R 7s.... 83	12 do..........121¼
$1000 Read R 7s....105	100 do.....b30.121¼
$2300 Sc N 6s '82.ls. 74	100 do..........121
$1000 Pa Cp 5s.....104	20 sh Penna.....ls. 62
$5000 Phila & E 7s.. 87	100 do.....s60. 61⅞
$500 Leh gold L... 87½	60 sh O C & A R.ls. 46¼
$3000 do...b5wn. 87¾	10 do.......... 46½
45 sh Leh V R.... 60	50 do......b5. 46¼
10 do.......... 60	12 sh Leh Nav St.. 33⅜
11 sh Norrist'n R.ls. 79	100 do......b5. 33¾
	100 sh Sham'n Coal. 7

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅝@110¾; do. 1862, 108⅜@108⅝; do. 1864, 108¼@108½; do. 1865, 108⅜@108⅝; do. 1865, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 1867, do. 107⅝@105⅝; do. 1868, do. 108@108¼; 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110⅛@110⅜; Gold, 110⅝@110⅞; Silver, 106@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 730@740; Central Pacific Railroad 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 565@580.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M............110⅝	11·48 A. M............110⅝
10·10 " 111	11·50 " 110¾
10·38 " 110⅞	11·55 " 110⅝
11·00 " 110⅞	12·00 M. 111
11·35 " 111⅛	12·30 P. M............110⅞
11·40 " 110⅞	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Jan. 12.—The Flour market is characterized by increased firmness, but there is not much demand except from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 950 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6·25@7; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@6·70; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7·25, and fancy brands at $7·50@8, as in quality. Rye Flour sells at $5 12½@5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is very little prime Wheat offering, and it is in demand at full prices. Sales of 2000 bushels at $1 55@1·57 for Indiana red; $1·55 for Ohio do.; $1·40 for Delaware and Pennsylvania do.; and $1·60@1·65 for amber. Rye may be quoted at 95 cents for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of yellow at 75@76c., and Western mixed at 75c. Oats are unchanged. 3000 bushels sold at 57@58 cents for Western and Pennsylvania.

In Barley Malt no sales were reported; 3500 bushels New York Barley sold on secret terms.

Bark—No. 1 Quercitron may be quoted at $28@30 ₩ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in demand, and 500 bags sold on private terms. Timothy is nominal at $5; and Flaxseed at $2@2·10.

Whisky is unchanged; 55 barrels Western ironbound sold at 93c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NORFOLK, Jan 12.—The schr Redington, from Rockland for Richmond, loaded with lime, ran ashore on Monday night, twelve miles south of Cape Henry. The vessel is tight.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........JANUARY 12

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.........41 | 11 A. M.........38 | 2 P. M.........51

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Br. brig Nancy, Ross, for Demarara, went to sea on Monday night, 9th inst.—reported by Mr. William Fuller, pilot.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

THE FENIAN AMNESTY.

From the London Spectator.

The condition which the Government have affixed to their liberation of the Fenian prisoners seems to us to be a miserable mistake, unwise, ungenerous, and unjust. To claim credit for it "as an act of pure clemency," which not even the most malignant enemy of the Government dare venture to misrepresent, is hardly worthy of Mr. Gladstone's keen intelligence and serious character. If it be proper to append Queen Victoria's name to an act of amnesty granted to Irish rebels, it should not be coupled with conditions which even Louis Napoleon would have been ashamed to subjoin to an amnesty offered to the most dangerous and unscrupulous of the French Reds. After all, the condition affixed to the liberation of these unhappy men is neither more nor less than banishment for life. They are required to leave the United Kingdom, and to undertake not to return to it. This sweeping and perpetual sentence is made applicable to all of them, though there is a wide variety in their degree of guilt, and also in the terms of imprisonment to which they are liable. Some of them, like Burke and Mackay, have had sentence of death for levying war against the Queen commuted to imprisonment for life—some, like Luby and Mulcahy, now five years in gaol, have gone through a great part of the period of punishment imposed upon them for writing newspaper articles which the Irish courts considered treasonable in the good old time when Sir Robert Peel, being Chief Secretary, declared that he and Lord Palmerston would stand or fall with the Irish Church, and when Mr. Cardwell solemnly warned the Irish people that Parliament would never listen to their demands for tenant-right. If Parliament has been wise in the work it has done during the last two sessions, there was surely some little excuse for strong writing in those days. To pass a fresh sentence of perpetual exile on such men, and on others whose sentences were only for spaces of seven and five years, and who would, therefore, be absolutely entitled to their liberty after a comparatively short period of further restraint—on men who have, in many cases, suffered so considerable a proportion of their sentence as has often sufficed to let some hardened thief or desperate garroter loose on our streets with a ticket-of-leave—on men the degree of whose guilt it would be impossible to distinguish from that of their comrades to whom a full and unconditional pardon was given two years ago—to do this is, we do not hesitate to say, simply, utterly, and flagrantly unjust.

But apart from this general consideration of the case, these unfortunate men are, we venture to assert, entitled to claim their liberation from Mr. Gladstone, if not as an absolute right, still in virtue of an undertaking on his part, in some degree conditioned by circumstances which very decidedly deprive it of the quality of "an act of pure clemency." When the Peace Preservation act was before the House of Commons last March, the late Mr. Moore, M. P. for Mayo, had given notice of his intention to bring the case of the Irish political prisoners before Parliament. Such a motion at the moment might have proved embarrassing. The Government was, at all events, exceedingly anxious to become possessed, with as little delay as possible, of the necessary but formidable weapon of law then in rapid process of fabrication. Some communications of the kind usual in such cases no doubt took place, for Mr. Gladstone on the 17th of March submitted to the process of an interpellation on the part of Mr. Moore, the course of which had evidently been arranged beforehand. A certain vague and gloomy amphibology nevertheless pervaded Mr. Gladstone's answer, which dissatisfied Mr. Moore, a man of vivid and precise phrase; and four days afterwards, when the question came on again, it transpired that Mr. Gladstone had agreed beforehand to give an answer in terms somewhat more distinct. These are the precise terms which Mr. Moore embodied in his notice of a second question which he addressed to the Prime Minister on the 31st of March:—"That the consideration of this question [the liberation of the prisoners] must necessarily depend upon the restoration of law and order in Ireland, and as soon as the disorders now prevailing in that country are repressed, Mr. Gladstone trusts that he will be able to give a very different answer to Mr. Moore, and to announce the liberation of the political prisoners."

Mr. Gladstone said in reply that this was the very meaning he had intended to convey on the previous evening. But what, may we ask, did Mr. Gladstone mean by the word "liberation?" Did he mean transportation for life? We know no case in which a political amnesty has been so interpreted except that of Poerio and his comrades, who, having been deported to the United States by the King of Naples, mutinied on the voyage, and carried their transport into Cork. But it is evident that Mr. Gladstone did not mean to transport the Irish political prisoners to America at the time that he gave the answer to which Mr. Moore objected as deficient in clearness and savor; because in that answer he spoke of the cruelty it would be to hold out misleading hopes prematurely to the friends of the prisoners. If it had been his intention then to release those prisoners on Christmas Eve, with the one condition that they should never see their homes, families, and friends again, then, we must say, so much and such ostentatious consideration for the feelings of their friends and families might well have been spared. Nor need the whole population of Ireland have been bound over to keep the peace on public conditions expressed in Parliament, if such was the sort of political amnesty that her Majesty's Ministers ultimately contemplated. It was not, perhaps, wise statesmanship so to identify the case of the political prisoners with the conduct of the general population, that their liberation should be made to depend on the amount of crime perpetrated during the following six months or so. But at all events, the peace preservation act appears to have answered its purpose. Law and order have been, so to speak, restored in Ireland. The disorders which prevailed in that country last March have been repressed. Mr. Moore, however, no longer lives to claim the very different answer which Mr. Gladstone held out the hope of his being able to give. Under such circumstances, to interpret "liberation" as meaning "banishment" is at least ungenerous. Of all the causes which have contributed to make the relations between the two countries so bitter and bloody, hardly any has been so potent as this holding the word of promise to the ear at one time and quibbling it away at another with professions that have, to the mind of a people at once simple and suspicious, all the effect of a somewhat solemn and exuberant insincerity.

But the unwisdom of sending these men to the United States at this moment—for the United States is, of course, the one country outside the United Kingdom open to them in the present state of the world—has in it something so inconsiderate as to be almost appalling. What must these men do of mere necessity when they arrive there? It would be too much to expect that a feeling of loyal gratitude should grow in their bosoms during the Atlantic voyage in consequence of the degree of "liberation" in which they have been indulged. These convicts, who were picking oakum or breaking stones a week ago, will arrive at New York and find themselves the idols of a popular ovation and in recognized command of a great political influence. The Irish vote will be at their bidding, at a time when the relations of America with England are again assuming a very anxious character. The city of New York will doubtless receive them with public honors. They may be admitted to the floor of the Senate and entertained at the White House. The Fenians of New York, in public meeting assembled on the 1st inst., came to the following resolution:—"*Whereas*, General Butler has avowed himself a friend of America and an enemy of England by his determination to have the plundered American citizens repaid for the depredations committed on them by the Alabama and other Southern cruisers, and having signalized the Irish as the men to fight England and humble her, be it, therefore, resolved, that we who love Ireland and wish her liberation, do hereby pledge ourselves to General Butler that the moment he says 'rally,' we will be with him." The terms of this declaration are sufficiently absurd. But the fact remains that at a time when the Fenian organization in the United States had fallen into a state of almost complete collapse from lack of leadership, we are sending its most daring and able spirits to the very base of the operations of the conspiracy. Ere many weeks we may reasonably expect to hear that Luby and Mulcahy are "stumping" the Union in aid of General Butler and the Russo-Prusso-American alliance, while Burke and Mackay are directing operations on the Canadian frontier to illustrate President Grant's peculiar views of that "irresponsible Dominion." It certainly is not wise statesmanship to send these men to the one part of the world where they may, and almost must, make much mischief; where there is every temptation to them to resume their old courses, and where those courses at present are the high road to popularity, influence, and means.

If it were proper to couple conditions with an act of pure clemency, there is one which might with advantage be substituted for that which Mr. Gladstone has imposed. The political prisoners might have been bound to return to and to remain in Ireland. There they would find that the great injustices whose existence made political conspiracy possible ten years ago have been summarily abolished. They would find a popular Executive armed with powers ample and effectual to enable them to answer for the peace of the country. They would, in their own despite, serve as living monuments of the clemency of a wise and fearless Government. The Irish administration would hardly shrink from such an addition to their charge—for this is not a time to make things easy to the Irish Executive at the expense of the empire. Is it too late to hope that before this ungenerous and impolitic condition is enforced, the sovereign herself may object to have the quality of her mercy strained after such a fashion? If such an act were possible, that is to say constitutional, it would make the royal clemency a word of pure and serious meaning from shore to shore of Ireland.

RAILWAYS AND ROMANCE.

From the N. Y. World.

The name of Stokes, though respectable, is hardly romantic; and we suspect that even the author of those remarkable works of fiction known as the novels of Ouida would be slow to elect Mr. James Fisk as a hero of romance. How, then, can we sufficiently admire the audacity of the *Tribune*, which has invented and issued a "tale of two cities" wherein Mr. Fisk and Mr. Stokes are made to appear, now as Achilles and Agamemnon quarrelling over the beauty of Briseis, then as Richelieu and Cinq-Mars at odds for the favors of Marion, and then as Jack Sheppard and Jonathan Wild inflamed to deadly feud by the fascinations of a more lovely than Moll Flanders? If we are to believe the *Tribune*, Mr. Fisk has a soul so far above the railway bonds and the golden buttons which have been incessantly declared to divide his affections, that he fell into a perfect transport of fury on finding himself supplanted by a rival in the tender regards of a modern Lais, whom he had loved neither so wisely as he should, nor, as it would appear, so well as she would have him; upbraided the inconstant fair one with her fickleness, and vowed a vengeance deep and dire upon his rival. Had the scene of the *Tribune's* tale of love been laid on the Bosphorus or in the middle ages, it would doubtless have depicted Mr. Fisk to us in the character of the Grand Turk causing a sack to be clapped over the head of the Giaour who had extinguished the "Light of the Harem," and him to be dropped silently and succinctly into the seaward tide which makes forever westward through the Golden Horn. Or it would have represented the passionate Prince of Erie armed cap-a-pie, at the head of his retainers, storming by night the castle of Sir Lancelot de Stokes, and mingling the blood of that deluding knight with the red wine mantling in his goblets of price.

As it is, we are invited to believe that Mr. Fisk brought to bear on his foe not mangonels but injunctions; that he invoked not the "fair devil Venus" to aid him, but Astrea from her temple in the City Hall; that he laid not military but financial snares to entrap the too enchanting Stokes; and that he succeeded in wielding the whole machinery of the State to effect the commercial annihilation, the arrest and the imprisonment of his successful competitor. Could we suppose this story to be true, we should ask Miss Anthony and her agitating sisters what possible need there can be of enhancing the influence of woman in a community wherein such darts can be shot from "a white wench's black eye." But the story, of course, cannot possibly have originated elsewhere than in the Arcadian solitudes of Chappaqua. It is a mere jumble of "Daphnis and Chloe" with "Rinaldo Rinaldini" and "The Monk" and the "Mysteries of Paris." In comparison with such coruscations of amorous moonshine as this, the *Tribune's* story of its little triplex correspondent who sat on the crupper of a dead horse, and drank beer with King William sitting on its head, becomes almost credible.

THE WRONGED WOMAN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

One of those Boston essayists whose cheerful humor and good English have drawn our literature into a chatty, good-tempered mood, took up last week the social evil as his text, and, after protesting that the wronged woman had become the bugbear not only of society but of literature, proceeded to give us a very effective sketch (after Hawthorne) of her dead in a cart and draped with a shawl. Our essayist spoke a deeper truth than, perhaps, he knew. In literature or art the one more unfortunate is always when lugged in picturesque and effective—whether as the Magdalene with face repentant, if not reformed, bending over a skull, or plunging out of life's mystery into death madly by night. But in real life the wronged woman is the problem that faces the reformer at every corner, unclean and commonplace, and, by virtue of its very commonness and uncleanness, the one problem yet unconquered. Hers is the sole figure about which in real life you can throw none of the softening shadows or half lights which belong to it in fiction. The wronged woman, dead in a cart, or drawn from the river which had drunk her down at last to easeful death, is a something which wrings our heart with pity; but Anonyma alive, brazen, starving—what will you do with her? She has made for herself a place, though on the very edge of the pit, and society (by which we here mean decent womanhood) refuses, with perhaps a reasonable instinct of self-protection, to give her an inch of safe standing ground. Wholesale reformatories, we cannot but perceive, are of but little practical value in her case. The very excess of the animal or emotional nature which caused her to fall renders it impossible to reach her by any machinery of generalizing system or rules. She will not be made to see the error of her ways by the clockwork routine of a decent life or instruction in needlework. You cannot marshal her nor her like by platoons into conversion. Ten to one, when she leaves the Rosine Asylum or the House of the Good Shepherd she goes back with redoubled zest into her old life. She is the leper at our gates. Say what we will, it is hardly safe or practical for many families to receive her within their homes, and by intimate fellowship to attempt her cure. We cannot legislate for her; we cannot ignore her. She is there, night and day, an inexorable, obstinate, death-dealing fact. We cannot even drown and make her the picturesque shadow of literature.

We find in our late English exchanges an account of an experiment for the redemption of fallen women now making at Brighton, which seems to us to embody so many elements of success that we wish to call to it the attention of our own reformers. The idea originated with a woman, the first essential of success, by the way, in any scheme for the help of woman. This lady (only known to us by an initial—another good sign) appears to have stamped her individuality upon every detail of the plan. The house which she governs is not a reformatory, but a home. "A girl who leaves it to go back to evil ways is not received into it again; other means are taken to help her, but that privilege she is held to have forfeited. Surely we cannot learn too early," says Mrs. V., "that justice is the backbone of mercy, and that the most merciless thing you can do in the world is to make sin easy to the sinner." Opposed to this necessary sternness in her system we find the keen tact and womanly tenderness by which she makes the home cheerful and heartsome; avoids clothing the inmates in uniform, giving them instead well-fitting and becoming dress. One hint we find especially suggestive in the story of a woman who had attempted suicide, and whom she wished put in the way of earning a decent livelihood. "I want you first," said Mrs. V. to her agent, "to hire a room with a nice sunny aspect, and get some flower-pots to put in the window, Mind, the plants must be in full flower." Another still more significant hint is to be found in her remarks upon the benefit of vehement religious excitement upon the women whom she has in charge. They are, she tells us, peculiarly susceptible to any such appeals. "A single, earnest, and rather sensational address to them on the Prodigal Son, or some moving portion of Scripture, with some allusion to their mothers and their early homes, is enough to throw them into an agony of uncontrollable weeping. But what have you gained? You have only ministered to the very want of self-control which has been one of the great sources of all their misery. Satan knows well enough, that just as a pot boiling over, for all the noise it makes, will end in putting out the fire, and half emptying itself, so if he can get but a young convert to boil over into much talk, loud professions, and preaching to others, before he can well stand himself; above all, if he can get him to boil over in his own estimation, and fancy himself something wonderful, he will soon cool down and be left half empty with the fire gone out." In conjunction with this sound sagacity we hear of the childlike practical faith which prompts her, when a butcher refused to sacrifice the rent of a night-house, and so prevented the reclamation of its inmates, to go down upon her knees with him and pray to God to show him his duty. The quiet, earnest prayer had its effect: the butcher yielded.

The whole story appears to us full of meaning. A fallen woman, to be saved, must come in contact, not with a system or rule, but with another woman. Not only Christ-like charity must go out to meet her, but careful, shrewd sagacity and knowledge of human nature. And underneath all must be that faith, downright and absolute, now, as in the days of the first Magdalene, in a power above earthly effort. A faith which, in order to accomplish God's work, would appeal as confidently and quietly that reason might be given to an obstinate butcher, as that the Angel of Death might be stayed in its course.

THE PULPIT AND THE PRESS.

From the Baltimore American.

There ought to be, if there is not, a close sympathy between the pulpit and the press. They ought to both aim at the elevation and improvement of the people, morally and physically, as well as religiously. We do not think the press fulfils its entire mission by the discussion of politics or dissertations on State and national affairs; neither do we think that the pulpit comes up to the full meed of duty or usefulness when it confines its labors to expounding the Scriptures and the discussion of church dogmas. The two most popular and useful ministers now occupying pulpits are the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, of London, and Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn. It will not do to say that they are sensationalists, for the truth is there is nothing sensational about either of them. Mr. Spurgeon is more of a conversationalist than a preacher. There is no effort made by him to carry away the minds of his ten thousand hearers by brilliant flights of fancy or by high-sounding rhetorical flourishes. On the contrary, he merely converses with his people, leaning leisurely over the pulpit; but every word he utters is addressed to the heart and the understanding. He abounds in original expressions, quaint similes, and striking comparisons between Scripture incidents and the occurrences of every-day life. He does not confine himself to the expounding of Scripture texts which have been worn threadbare by repetition, but shows his hearers wherein they fail to come up to Scripture requirements in their actions and thoughts, as well as in their conduct to their fellow-men. If preaching a charity sermon, he would not confine himself to a frequent repetition of the Scriptural assurance that "he who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," but would reach the pockets of his hearers by showing them wherein it is their duty to give of their abundance to their suffering fellow-creatures cheerfully and ungrudgingly. He would appeal to their hearts and understandings, as well as to their duty as professing Christians. When the press undertakes a charitable work it is generally more successful than the pulpit, because it presents the points of the case in a more practical light, and depends on appealing to the humanity and sympathy of its readers for suffering fellow-man.

Some eleven years since we had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Spurgeon, forming one of a congregation of eleven thousand. It was an ordinary occasion, and to this day we can remember many points of his interesting and practical discourse. He had then been preaching in London for ten years, and for eleven years since he has been holding forth twice every Sunday to congregations of ten thousand, the building being thronged to overflow. If he was a sensational preacher the novelty would have worn itself out long ago, and the vast edifice which has been erected for him would have been a failure. But there is no flagging in the desire to hear him. The vices and sins "which do so easily beset us" are handled without fear of giving offense, and his listeners feel that at least a portion of his discourse is directed especially at their individual follies. In the thousand other churches of London one can always find abundance of vacant seats, but the ten thousand seats of Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacle are always filled, and the doors closed on hundreds of others seeking admission long before the hour for commencing service.

Nor will it do for any one in this country to say that Mr. Beecher is a sensationalist. He has at times meddled with matters not strictly within the province of the pulpit, and has committed some errors, but no minister has a more devout or devoted congregation. He exercises a wide-spread influence over the hearts and minds of the people, not only in New York and Brooklyn, but throughout the country. Everything that emanates from his pen is eagerly perused, and he recognizes the power of the press and a part of its mission to be the inculcation of sound moral principles and the correction of vice and immorality. He is not satisfied with merely expounding the Scriptures, but discusses the incidents and events of the day, not only in the pulpit, but with his pen, and seems never to rest from his labors.

The venerable Joseph Gales, a few years before his death, declared that an editor "should never write unless he has something to write about"—unless "what he has to say will interest and instruct his readers." As a general thing editors try to follow his advice, though they may not always be able to attain the point of securing the attention and earnest thought of those whom they address. They, however, nearly always write with this object in view. Can the same be said of our clergymen? Could not most of their hearers sit down in their libraries and read old sermons on the same texts, more vigorous, earnest, and applicable to the present day, even though they may have been delivered a century ago? A clergyman has a whole week to prepare his sermon, and one would think that he ought always to have something brilliant and instructive, as well as entertaining, to present to his congregation. The editor has to write one or two articles a day, and to make up the subjects on the spur of the moment, without time for preparation or research. He cannot shut himself up in his study, and revise and improve to-morrow what he has written to-day. The first portion of the editor's article is often in type before he has completed the last pages, and it is frequently the case that he has not even an opportunity to see the proof sheets. Thus the minister has the decided advantage, and if he preaches a dull and uninteresting sermon—a sermon that will not give his congregation something to think about after they have returned to their homes—why, we rather think he has mistaken his calling.

In neither Mr. Beecher's nor Mr. Spurgeon's churches are there any pageants or ceremonials, which some at the present day think necessary in Protestant churches to get up a sensation among the people. The services are of the simplest character, and the attraction consists altogether in an effort on the part of these divines to please the ear and the heart, and improve the understanding, rather than to dazzle the eye. They flock to their churches to hear what is said, and not to see what is done. They expect to be enlightened, edified and instructed, and neither to be dazzled by brilliant rhetoric nor amused by tinkling ceremonials. There are no old sermons revamped at these churches. Their discourses are original, fresh, earnest, and sparkling. They, like the editor, never reproduce the labor of previous years, and put "old wine in new bottles." Would that we had a few such live teachers of the people in Baltimore! Our churches are, many of them, sadly in want of a "sensation" of this character—something to draw the people beyond the mere formal duty of "attending stated preaching."

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of
Ladies' and Gents' Watches
Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings,
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY
of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN
BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.

Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw§

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G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
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3 2 1y1 First floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

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State Room accommodations for passengers.

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No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 12 noon.

City of Paris, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.

City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 1 P. M.

City of London, Saturday, January 28, at 11 A. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	3t
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, January 18, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, January —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, January 14, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, January 14.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, January 11 at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Thursday, January 19.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
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FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. 1 6†

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

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No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
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BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to
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12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

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OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
1 5† J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

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No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
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DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
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Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

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LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. 9 8

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
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FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.

SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.

NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
12 10† No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

FOR NEW YORK
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding for the State of Pennsylvania, for the term of three years from the first day of July, 1871, will be received by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives from this date to the fourth Tuesday of January, 1871, in compliance with the act of Assembly entitled "An act in relation to Public Printing," approved 9th of April, 1856; said proposals to be accompanied by bonds, with approved securities, for the faithful performance of the work, as required by the act of 25th February, 1862, entitled "A further Supplement to an Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, 1856.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 2, 1871. 1 2 13t

NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 427 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1871.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals, Construction and Repairs," will be received at this office until 1 P. M. MONDAY, the sixteenth day of January, 1871, for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, *free of charge*, subject to the usual conditions of inspection, approval, etc., viz.:—

One (1) Planer, to plane 30 inches wide by 30 inches high and eight feet long; to be put up in complete running order, with shafting, belting, pulleys, etc.

One (1) twelve (12) inch Shaping Maching, to be put up, etc., as above.

One (1) Lathe, to swing 22 inches over V slides, and 14 inches over rest carriages, etc.

Full specifications of the requirements in the above tools can be seen on application at this Office, or to the Naval Constructor at the Navy Yard.

Bidders must state in their bids the time within which the articles can be delivered. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above, in conformity with stipulations on the blank forms for bids, to be had at this office; otherwise bids will not be entertained.

A. W. RUSSELL,
1 6 fmw3t Paymaster U. S. Navy.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p§

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THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

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OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
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6 27 mwf 6m General Manager.

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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

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EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 19 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At a meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners held yesterday, all the standing committees were increased in membership to six.

—At a meeting of the Union Boat Club held last evening, a committee was appointed to draw up a petition, to be presented to Councils, for permission to erect the frame boat-houses destroyed by fire.

—A monthly meeting of the Board of City Trusts was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Huhn, President of Common Council, took his seat as a member of the board and was appointed on the Committee of Girard Estates out of the city, and also on the Committee of Admission, of which the late President Wagner was a member. Hon. Edward King was appointed chairman of the Committee on Instruction in the Girard College, and William B. Mann, Esq., chairman of the Committee on Wills Hospital and Minor Trusts. Mr. James A. Kirkpatrick was elected Assistant Superintendent of the Girard Estates.

—The committee of Common Council to try the contest of Mr. Henry Eisenbrown to the seat of Mr. William H. White in Common Council, as a representative of the Sixteenth ward, met yesterday, but adjourned until this afternoon, without transacting any business.

—At the first quarterly meeting of the Women's Christian Association, held yesterday afternoon, an address upon the work of the Women's Christian Association of Washington, for the encouragement of those engaged in the work in this city, was made by one of the Vice-Presidents of the association. After some further business of minor importance, the meeting adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Legislature of Wisconsin commenced its sessions yesterday.

—There is a deficit of $50,000 in the school fund of San Francisco for the fiscal year just closed.

—The Executive Committee of the Boston branch of the American Tract Society is winding up its affairs.

—A petition complaining of the extortions of the Erie Railroad was yesterday presented in the New Jersey Legislature.

—A bill to make the reading of the Bible in public schools unlawful was voted down yesterday in the Ohio Legislature.

—The Democrats of New Hampshire held a State Convention at Concord yesterday, and placed James H. Western, of Manchester, in nomination for Governor.

—The State Treasury contest was closed yesterday through the election, by the Legislature, of R. W. Mackey, Republican, over Daniel O. Barr, Democrat. The former gentleman received 70 votes and the latter 60.

—In the United States District Court of New York yesterday, Judge Blatchford decided that the libelled steamer Florida should be released, there being no evidence to show that she had been fitted up to cruise against a State with which our Government was at peace.

—The greater portion of the time of the United States Senate was engrossed yesterday in the consideration of the San Domingo resolution. Spirited remarks were made by Messrs. Schurz, Stewart, Yates, Wilson, and others. A number of amendments were offered and defeated, and finally the House amendment, providing that the appointment of the commission shall not commit Congress for or against annexation, was concurred in unanimously.

Foreign Affairs.

—Shells are said to have fallen in and fired parts of Paris during one day last week.

—Efforts are being made in London for a new cable between England and America.

—A bread riot and collisions between a mob and the military are reported as having occurred in Paris.

—There are rumors of a new movement, having for its object the restoration of Eugenie to the regency.

—English travellers bear testimony to the generous treatment accorded the French prisoners in Germany.

—Semi-official organs of Austria declare that the approaching conference must uphold the validity of the treaties.

—The Prussians claim to have gained a victory on the 8th inst. over Garibaldi, in the Department of Caledor.

—A Berlin despatch announces that General Manteuffel will be transferred to command the Army of the Vosges.

—The British Government is experimenting now upon a new kind of gunpowder claimed to be of uncommon strength.

—The Belgian militia are again summoned to the frontier, and a staff of officers has already arrived at a point in the neighbor- of Longwy.

—A despatch from Versailles reports that General Chanzy's army is retreating at all points, and that one thousand prisoners have already been taken by the Prussians.

—A battle was fought on Monday near Rougement, Department of Doubs, resulting in a victory for the French. After the engagement the victorious troops bivouacked on the field.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

THE OPERATIONS OF LAST YEAR—NUMBER OF INMATES, THEIR ATTAINMENTS AND CONDITION—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGERS.

Yesterday afternoon the annual report of the contributors to the House of Refuge was submitted, at the rooms of the board, No. 105 North Tenth street. In the absence of John J. Barclay, the President, John M. Ogden, the first Vice-President, assumed the chair, and Frederick Collins was selected as Secretary.

The annual reports were then submitted as follows:—

The report of the Board of Managers shows that on the 1st of January, 1870, there were in the white department, 416; in the colored department, 123; making a total of 539.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
White male department	200	38	238
Colored	58	21	74

Discharged during the year, 317.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
From the white department	192	54	246
From the colored department	39	19	58
Total			304

The number remaining on the 1st of January, 1871, in the white department was 332 boys and 76 girls, making a total of 408.

The health of the inmates has, with few exceptions, been excellent. Not a single death occurred in the colored department, and only three in the white department.

The report refers to the act of Assembly appropriating $50,000 to aid the managers in the erection of the contemplated new buildings, now nearly completed.

The report gives a description of the progress of the work, and speaks in detail of the visit of Governor Geary to the House of Refuge recently.

A detailed account is then given of the workings of the institution through the medium of the various standing committees.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

From the report of Mr. Henry Perkins, the treasurer, we learn that the receipts of the year have been $83,752·47; the expenditures, $82,946·93, leaving a balance in the treasury of $805·54.

WHITE DEPARTMENT.

The superintendent of the white department reports that the number admitted and discharged for the year 1870 was as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Committed by magistrates of Philadelphia	126	25	151
Committed by courts of Philadelphia county	19	1	20
From the counties	37	4	41
Returned, having been indentured	12	7	19
Returned voluntarily	6	1	7
	200	38	238

DISCHARGED.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
By indenture	37	19	56
Returned to friends	119	28	147
Examining judges	7	1	8
Returned to court	5	..	5
By order of court	1	..	1
Sent to the Magdalen	..	1	1
Sent to the Almshouse	2	..	2
Discharged	19	4	23
Died	2	1	3
	192	54	246
Remaining in the institution January 1, 1871	332	76	408

One hundred and fifty were committed on complaint of parents or guardians. Of the 238 admitted 146 were born in the city, the balance in other counties and States. 100 were of American parentage, 67 Irish, 46 German, 9 English, 3 Scotch, 3 French, 2 Welsh, 1 Swiss, unknown 7. 24 had lost both parents, 45 their mothers, 54 their fathers.

The average age was 14 years for the boys and 14⅔ years for the girls.

The average number through the year was 327 boys, 95 girls.

EXPENSES.

The expenditures of the white department were:—

For salaries	$10,959·40
For provisions, etc	18,577·95
For clothing, etc	12,180·81

together with other expenses, fuel, lights, etc., making the total $63,168·47.

The work done in the brush, shoe, and other shops amounted to $20,209·61.

The average daily attendance at the schools is given at 277.

The average time of those in house discharged was 20 months.

Average of those indentured, 25 2-12.

Average of those returned to friends, 19 8-12.

The number of girls in school Jan. 1, 1871, was 76. The average attendance, 77.

Statistics are given showing the scholastic attainments of those in the institution as well as of those discharged, many of whom could read and write well; some were studying physiology and astronomy, and others ordinary English branches.

A revision has been made in the time table in the institution, so as to allow more time for instruction.

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent of the Colored Department reports:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Committed by magistrates	37	14	51
Committed by courts	6	..	6
Committed from Cumberland co.	2	1	3
Committed from Chester county	1	..	1
Returned by masters	5	5	10
Returned voluntarily	2	1	3
Total	53	21	74

DISCHARGED.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Indentured	18	13	31
Retured to relatives	16	2	18
Returned to masters	2	2	4
Discharged	2	2	4
Escaped	1	..	1
Total	39	19	58
Remaining in department January 1, 1871	99	40	139

The average number of inmates through the year was 94 boys and 40 girls.

The greatest number at any one time was 106 boys and 44 girls.

The work done by the boys amounted to $5186·58.

The expenses of the colored department were:—

Salaries and wages	$5,175·76
Provisions, etc	5,477·20
Clothing	2,119·10
Other expenses, miscellaneous, etc., making the total amount of	$17,423·51

VOTE OF THANKS.

The report having been received, Mr. Thomas Budd offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the contributors to the House of Refuge observe with regret the absence from the annual meeting, on account of sickness, of James J. Barclay, the President of this association, and hope that by the speedy restoration of his health he may be able to resume his labors for the reformation of juvenile delinquents. They consider this an appropriate occasion to recognize the services of Mr. Barclay, who is now the only surviving member of the first Board of Managers. As he was the person to suggest the establishment of a House of Refuge in the city, was one of the most active in its organization, and has, as a manager or officer, devoted about forty-five years of active service in this department of public duty and benevolence, the thanks of the contributors are justly due and are hereby tendered to him.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, be presented to Mr. Barclay.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION.

The annual election was then proceeded with, and it resulted in the selection of the following officers to serve the ensuing year.—

President—James J. Barclay.

Vice-Presidents—John M. Ogden, John Farnum.

Treasurer—Henry Perkins.

Secretary—William S. Perot.

Managers—John Robbins, Casper Wister, M. D.; George M. Troutman, Arthur G. Coffin, Nathaniel B. Browne, Thomas A. Budd, Isaac R. Smith, Gavin H. Woodward, Charles Wheeler, Charles E. Haven, Charles Ellis, Alfred M. Collins, J. Pringle Jones, of Berks county; John L. Atlee, M. D., of Lancaster county; Frederick Collins, James S. Whitney, Samuel R. Shipley, William Neal, Oliver Evans, Atherton Blight, Pemberton Smith.

—Twenty young Swedes have been "imported" by Professor Haeselquist, of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Paxton, Ill., to supply, as the Springfield *Journal* puts it, the demand for clergymen of his sect.

—The San Francisco *Alta* reports that Bret Harte has declined an offer from publishers of Eastern magazines to write twelve articles for $5000, and that he will remain in the editorial chair of the *Overland Monthly*.

—Massachusetts gave the Union 141,911 soldiers during the Rebellion. Of these, 263 officers and 3488 privates were killed in action, 207 officers and 8885 privates died of wounds or disease, and 12,533 remain "unaccounted for."

—The Portland (Me.) *Argus* suggests that if a subscription were started in this country, there would be enough contributed to make "that little church around the corner" one of the most imposing in the land.

—A Hartford man said he was "very sorry," when his attention was called to the fact that some melting ice-cream which he was attempting to carry home in a paper in a crowded street car was gently meandering down a velvet cloak worn by a lady passenger at his side.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·23	MOON SETS	11·4
SUN SETS	4·51	HIGH WATER	5·37

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY,
GEORGE N. TATHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
J. PRICE WETHERILL,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

FOR AMERICA.

Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Dec.	21
Holsatia	Hamburg	New York	Dec.	21
Ontario	Liverpool	Boston	Dec.	24
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	24
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Dec.	24
S. America	Rio Janeiro	New York	Dec.	26
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	28
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	28
France	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	28
C.of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Dec.	31
India	Glasgow	New York	Dec.	31
Hermann	Bremen	New York	Dec.	31
Abyssinia	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	31
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Jan.	3
FOR EUROPE.				
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Jan.	14
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Jan.	14
C.of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	14
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	14
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	18
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	18
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Jan.	18
France	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	21
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Jan.	21
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	21
C.of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Jan.	24
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	25
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Jan.	25
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Jan.	28
Washington	New York	Havre	Jan.	28
India	New York	Glasgow	Jan.	28
Wyoming	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	28
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	28
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.				
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Jan.	14
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Jan.	14
J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Jan.	14
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Jan.	18

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Br. bark Hermes, Lees, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, John Dallett & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., and passengers to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers:—F. W. Else, Mrs. Louita Raglan, M. Slevin, J. N Drew, Mr. J. Raney, and Mr. Halton. On the 8th inst. exchanged signals with steamer Yazoo, hence for Havana and New Orleans. 11th, 5 A. M., above Fourteen-feet Bank, passed the Ledge Lightship at anchor off her station; also, at same place, a bark and a schr at anchor.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Jan. 11.—One schr passing in this A. M. Vessels in harbor unchanged.

Wind S.; cloudy. Thermometer, 36.

P. M.—Nothing passing in to-day. In harbor, schr Eagle, for Baltimore, lost anchor; schr A. J. Raymond, lost anchor; schrs Lottie, from Philadelphia for Boston; White Sea, for do., returned; and tugs America and Hudson.

The Ledge Lightship was towed into harbor this P. M. by the Hudson.

The Bay is reported covered with ice.

Wind S. S. E.; cloudy, and heavy haze to seaward. Thermometer, 39.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Arrived, steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool.

MISCELLANY.

Br. ship Mary Warren, Lowe, at Calcutta 30th Nov. for Philadelphia, at $11½, with consignment commission, with charterers' option of Boston or New York at $11, free of commission.

Ship S. D. Thurston, Snow, from New York, wrecked on Dash Sands, in the British Channel, night of Jan. 4, was valued at $60,000, and was insured for a small amount in a Bangor office, and for $30,000 in Boston.

N. G. steamer Donau, Ernst, from Bremen Dec. 26, with 96 passengers, at New York 10th inst. Dec. 27, lat. 56 44, long. 0 54 E., passed the wreck of brig Otto, of Christiana.

Br. steamer Silesia, Harrison, from Liverpool 27th Dec., via Queenstown 28th, at Boston 10th inst., with 5 cabin and 62 steerage passengers.

Schr Lath Rich has been condemned at Fayal. The master has to pay damages for fouling the steamer Insulano, as the schooner was not properly moored.

Schr George B. McClellan, from St. Ann's Bay, Jam., which was ashore on Thomas' Point, came off uninjured and without assistance, and arrived at Baltimore 10th inst.

Providence River is so thickly frozen over as far down as Field's Point that vessels cannot pass up or down without the aid of steam.

The Vineyard Sound Light-vessel, No. 7, removed Nov. 30 for repairs, has been put in good order and returned to her station.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.

RED SEA—SUEZ BAY—SUNKEN ROCK AT ENTRANCE.—Information has been received that a sunken rock has been discovered in the fairway of the entrance to Suez Bay.

The rock is a pinnacle rock, with only thirteen feet water on it at low water springs, and lies S., ½ W., one and seven-tenths miles from the light-vessel, and S. S. E., ½ E., one and nine-tenths miles from Kallah Kebirch beacon.

To avoid the danger by day vessels should keep the light-vessel on with the westernmost minaret of the town of Suez. By night a N. by E. bearing of the light will lead to the westward of the danger.

A small red buoy has been temporarily placed on the danger.

(All bearings are magnetic. Variations, five deg. westerly in 1870.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
Free of Taxes.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and $100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
Formerly Smith Randolph & Co. Phila & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tfsp PHILADELPHIA.

THE STRONGEST AND BEST-SECURED, AS WELL AS MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET.

7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds,
Coupon or Registered, and free of U. S. Tax,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota R. R. Co.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.

The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.

The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in exces of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them, at an early day, to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices return only 4⅛ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9⅛ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL Street, N. Y.
FOR SALE BY
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
BARKER BROS. & CO.,
KURTZ & HOWARD,
BOWEN & FOX,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
THOS. A. BIDDLE & CO.,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
GLENDENNING, DAVIS & CO.,
C. D'INVILLIERS,
EMORY, BENSON & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained. 12 1 24t

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

530 530
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. 3 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & Co.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, and WASHINGTON,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 11 21m

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street.
8 26t PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE,
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
Free of all Taxes,
At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
25 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 25t

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phaetons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

GROCERIES, ETC.

LITIZ
CURRANT WINE.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rpi

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street,
724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

P. F. ROTHERMEL'S
Great Picture,
"BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,"
AT No. 1003 CHESNUT STREET.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 10 cents.
Bring your Opera Glasses. 12 24 stuthtf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 12,
MADAME LICHTMAY AS DONNA ANNA
in Mozart's immortal Opera of
DON GIOVANNI,
Donna Anna....Mad. Louise Lichtmay
Donna Elvira....M'lle A. Roemer
Zerlina....M'lle Haffner
Don Octavio....Herr Bernard
Don Giovanni....Herr Vierling
Commander....Herr Franosch
and CARL FORMES in his great part of....Leporello
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13,
Last night but one of the season.
Last appearance of MAD. LICHTMAY.
Richard Wagner's Romantic Opera,
DER TANNHAUSER.
With increased Orchestra and Chorus, and the following immense cast:
Elizabeth....Mad. L. Lichtmay
Venus....M'lle. B. Roemer
Shepherd....M'lle Haffner
Tannhauser....Herr Bernard
Wolfram....Herr Vierling
Walter....Herr Habelmann
Biterolf....Herr Formes
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
MARTHA.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
FAREWELL NIGHT,
DER FREYSHUTZ,
with a star cast, new mise en scene, and
Entirely new Scenery, by Russell Smith.
Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music and F. A. North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 12,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
IN TWO PIECES.
Brougham's
BOMBEY AND SON,
and the
YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured at Abel's Dramatic Repository, at the Theatre Buildings, No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, NINTH AND WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 12,
eighth night in America of Andrew Halliday's celebrated comedy drama entitled
THE GREAT CITY:
A STORY OF LONDON LIFE.
THE IMPORTED SCENERY
was painted on the spot expressly for the management of this theatre, by the distinguished artist, Mr. J. Johnson.
SATURDAY—GREAT CITY MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT (Thursday), Jan. 12,
(by desire), Lester Wallack's
ROSEDALE;
OR, THE RIFLE BALL,
with all its grand effects.
Mrs. John Drew....as....Rosa Leigh
Aided by the full company.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, COQUETTES.
Monday—LOST AT SEA,
With all its great effects.

AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM, SEVENTEENTH Street, North of CHESNUT.
FRIDAY EVENING, January 13,
RUFUS ADAMS
Respectfully announces that a number of his pupils have tendered him a
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,
And, in their various characters, will sustain him as
"SHYLOCK,"
In Shakespeare's Comedy
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
After the Comedy
A BALLAD.
The whole to conclude with the amusing Farce
THE LOAN OF A LOVER.
Reserved seats, at one dollar each, may be had at North's, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and at the door.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock. 1 11 3t

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

CIRCUS.—TENTH AND CALLOWHILL STS.
Athletic Sensation of the World.
D'ATALIE lifts and sustains with his teeth a barrel containing 40 gallons; ANGELA, the Fascinating Herculean Lady, will hold a loaded cannon, weighing 600 pounds, while being discharged by YOUNG ZEPHYR, and PEDANTO, the "Man Fly," walks with head downward in the air, and the FULL CIRCUS TROUPE and astounding Novelties and Wonders. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Admission as heretofore.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE,
Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH Street, above Tenth.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
Every evening until further notice Robert Fraser's new Christmas Pantomime of
HUSH A BYE BABY;
OR, HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Matinee every Saturday. 9 5 tf

SYMPHONY AND POPULAR CONCERT.
HORTICULTURAL HALL.
This (THURSDAY) EVENING, Jan. 12.
FULL ORCHESTRA AND A SELECT CHORUS.
Haydn's Symphony, No. 5 (entire); Mendelssohn's "Hear my Prayer," for Solo and Chorus; Schubert's "Erl King," for Orchestra; Old English Glees; Lumbye's Fantasia, for Orchestra; "Nebelbilder" (cloud pictures); Vogt's Cradle Song, for muted strings; the Sleigh Polka, etc.
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale by Gould & Fischer; North; Boner; Lee & Walker; Knight, No. 1222 Chesnut street, and at the door. 1 9 4t

BIERSTADT'S LAST AND GREATEST PICTURE,
"THE EMERALD POOL,"
on exhibition at Earles' Galleries,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street.
Admission—Season tickets, $1; single ticket, 25 cents. 1 5 1m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
SAM RYAN as....RIP VAN WINKLE
AND
IRISH OUTLAW.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CARL WOLFSOHN'S THIRD MATINEE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 13, 1871, at 4 o'clock. 1 9 4t

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
For circulars apply to
2 1 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
6 16m

HORSE COVERS, BUFFALO ROBES Fancy Robes, Lap Rugs, Fur Gloves and Large stock of all grade goods at lowest prices. MOYER'S Harness, Saddlery and Trunk Store, No. 720 MARKET Street, 2 17 1mrp

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1871.

GEARY AS A PARDONER.

Geary has made a greater parade of his abstinence in the exercise of his prerogative of granting pardons than any previous Governor of Pennsylvania, and he has adopted the unusual course of publishing an annual list of his pardons, thus challenging criticism. He has kept the number of pardons below the average standard of his predecessors, and if he has erred in this direction at all, it is rather by an exhibition of excessive sternness than of superabundant mercy. Nobody should blame a Governor for pardoning prisoners who, in justice and equity, ought to be pardoned, and it is a matter of little moment whether the number of deserving cases is restricted to 74 or whether it runs up to 146. The legitimate object of complaint is not the proper use of the pardoning power but its abuse, and if Geary's course is subjected to this test, he is as obnoxious to censure as any of his predecessors. Among the large number of prisoners condemned by the courts of this city there can be little doubt that there were a fair proportion of legitimate objects of mercy, and if Geary had observed the rules he ostentatiously laid down a few years ago, of acting in harmony with judges and district attorneys, he might have extended relief in many deserving cases. But for reasons best known to himself he has practically ignored the counsels of the judiciary of this city, and in nearly every instance, save that of Dunn, who was recommended for good reasons by the present District Attorney, Geary's pardons are totally destitute of their moral support. Criminals charged with the most dangerous or obnoxious offenses are included in the list of Philadelphia pardons. It embraces professional thieves and burglars, incendiaries, forgers, a murderer, a lottery-policy dealer, and an obscene book publisher, and the reasons set forth for the pardon of some of these criminals are so manifestly frivolous, insufficient, or absolutely false, that there is scarcely a convict in prison in Pennsylvania to-day who cannot put forward as good a plea for release as some of those which have passed muster with Geary during the past year in his disposal of Philadelphia applications. These errors would be condoned by a good-natured public if the Governor made less effort to claim superiority for his pardon record, but as he insists on receiving praise for it the people should give it a searching investigation.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Senator Revels yesterday made an excellent speech in favor of the proposition for the Government to aid in reconstructing and repairing the levees upon the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers. Many of the levees in the State of Mississippi were destroyed during the war, and a vast quantity of valuable cotton land was thus inundated and rendered worthless. Since the conclusion of the war the people of the State have been too much impoverished to attempt to repair these damages themselves, and they have applied to the General Government for assistance on the ground that the promotion of the cotton culture is a matter in which the whole nation is interested. Hitherto this subject has not received in Congress the candid and liberal treatment that it deserves, and the reconstruction of the Mississippi levees has been bitterly opposed by some of the members, for the reason that the people of Mississippi deserved to be punished for their participation in the Rebellion, and that they were not entitled to receive from the Government the costly aid that would be involved in the reconstruction of the levees. It is certainly time that the bad feelings excited by the war had died out sufficiently to permit Congress to deal with such a subject as this in a proper spirit, and Senator Revels was right when he said that while cotton was no longer king, its commercial influence upon the material interests and prosperity of the country demands that all proper measures should be taken to foster it. There may be excellent reasons why the Government should not extend the assistance asked for the rebuilding of the Mississippi levees, but if such assistance is refused the refusal should be based upon some better grounds than the participation of the people of the State in the Rebellion.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

All legislation appertaining to the management of our national mints, and especially that affecting the coinage of the country, should be examined with care by our representatives, and only permitted to become law after searching examination and mature deliberation. But few of our public men have any of that critical information on the subject that would enable them to form an independent judgment. They must, therefore, depend almost solely upon the judgment of one or more of their legislative brethren who have, or are supposed to have, given the subject special consideration, and may therefore be relied upon as possessing the requisite information upon which to base intelligent legislation. These gentlemen are, however, very often overburdened by other weighty public matters, and cannot give that thorough examination the subject requires; or, on the other hand, however well informed, may err as to ulterior results arising in a direction they had not anticipated or examined. These observations are made in view of a radical change in our system of coinage proposed in the bill which passed the Senate on Tuesday last, and which, in a commercial point of view, is of some importance to American merchants engaged in the Chinese and West India island trade. From a copy of the bill, transmitted by our Washington correspondent, we observe that it is proposed to abolish the coinage of the silver dollar—an American coin familiar to almost every one, and certainly one of the most beautiful coins ever issued by authority of the Government. To those who have taken any interest in numismatics, the old American silver dollar, first coined in 1794, is one of peculiar interest. The device on the obverse of the first coinage was a beautiful head of liberty, with classical lineaments and flowing tresses. From that early day until the discovery of gold in California, it remained as the representative of the American unit in our monetary system. In 1849 an act was passed authorizing the coinage of the gold dollar, and in 1853 the silver dollar became practically obsolete as a coin for general circulation, for the reason that whilst the legislation of that year reduced the fractions of the silver dollar to what is equivalent to about seven per cent., the dollar was kept at the old weight. The reasons that influenced this apparently singular legislation were perfectly satisfactory in theory at that time, and have since been fully sustained by practical results. They may be briefly stated as follows:—First, convenience to those desiring bullion for manufacturing and mechanical purposes; and, secondly, accommodation to our merchants engaged in the trade with China and the West India Islands. In these countries the most acceptable coin to the people was and is the American, Mexican, and Spanish silver dollar, all of about equal weight and fineness. It was feared that any change in the standard weight of our dollar would not only inconvenience our merchants but entail expense upon them, besides driving our coin out of circulation and injuring our trade with those countries. This view of the case has been thoroughly vindicated, as far as relates to China, in the simple change of device on the Mexican dollar after the accession of Maximilian and since the Republic has been established. The dollar of the "Empire" and the "Republic" are of equal value with the old dollar, but the Chinese refuse to accept them in place of the old "*pillar dollar*" with which they were familiar. As a result, the Mexican mints are about returning to the old device, after having expended many thousand dollars in preparing the new.

Congress would therefore seem to have acted wisely in 1853 in refusing not only to abolish the issue of the silver dollar, but also in declining to reduce its weight to a conformity with the half, quarter, etc., which were reduced for good and sufficient reasons.

With one stroke of the legislative pen it is proposed to cut off the dollar from the list of American coins, without perhaps a dozen men in Congress being aware of the fact. This radical removal of one of the time-honored landmarks of the country is attempted to be justified by two reasons, both theoretical, viz.:—First. That it is a ridiculous anomaly to have a coin that purports to be a unit of value in our system, when it is not. In other words, that the silver dollar sets up the pretense of being one hundred cents, equal to two half dollars, four quarters, etc., when in point of fact, taking the half and quarter dollars as representing fifty and twenty-five cents, it is really worth one hundred and eight cents, and is therefore not the unit of its fractional parts, but in fact a coin claiming on its face to be of a certain value, which its weight and fineness would contradict when tested by that of the other silver coins issued, in conformity with the law. The second reason is, that gold is, or should be, the one standard of value, and that the gold dollar should represent the unit of our monetary system. Against both these reasons—perhaps plausible enough in theory, but which were of as much weight in 1853 as now—should be set up the practical fact that this American coin is of large commercial value, as may be inferred from the number coined at three of our national mints since 1853, at which time the difference between the relative value of the dollar and its fractions was made by act of Congress. From the report of the Director of the Mint, and by personal application at that institution, we are informed that there was coined at New Orleans, San Francisco, and Philadelphia, between June 30, 1853, and June 30, 1870, $2,778,750, equal to 162,747·77 pounds, or over 81 tons of standard silver.

The silver dollar has long been recognized as nothing more nor less than silver bullion, of convenient bulk, with beautiful device, and of commercial importance in our trade with the countries named. If we must send bullion instead of other products abroad, why should it not go bearing the name and device of the republic, as a beautiful though silent messenger, announcing to all peoples wherever it circulates that our free institutions still stand as a refuge to the oppressed of all lands, and that the nation is rich enough to supply the world with silver and gold, although her own people may be denied the coveted blessing?

How much better thus to send the eagles of the republic abroad than to send clumsy bars, with weight and fineness stamped thereon, as is proposed! The silver dollar is one of the beautiful shining links that connect us with the past. Shall it be severed? It is of domestic and commercial value—it performs a valuable office in our foreign trade—let it not be interdicted, unless after mature and intelligent consideration.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

A bevy of Women's Rightists yesterday assailed the Judiciary Committee of the National House of Representatives, demanding the right of suffrage for women under the fifteenth amendment. Exactly what line of argument the fair would-be voters adopted we are not informed, but from the previous performances of the same ladies we can imagine that they ask for the right of suffrage because they think they ought to have it; and because they think they ought to have, therefore the fifteenth amendment says they have it, or if it does not it ought to. The advocates of the rights of women are generally fain to admit that the sex are weak in the matter of logic, and although they cannot reason out a subject on a basis of fact, they have nevertheless been endowed by heaven with intuitive perceptions that enable them to jump at conclusions without going through the laborious process of thinking them out. That the Mrs. Woodhulls, Miss Anthonys, Mrs. Cady Stantons, and other distinguished champions of the sex feminine do jump at conclusions we are all aware, but we are very far from admitting that their conclusions are always, or even often, the right ones; and the Judiciary Committee will require something more substantial than glittering generalities about the rights of women before they will feel authorized to take the action that Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Anthony desire. The great trouble is that the vast majority of intelligent women, as well as intelligent men, are very strongly convinced that female suffrage will confer very few benefits, if any, upon the women of the country, while it will in all probability prove an evil of the first magnitude, by sending to the polls a mass of ignorant voters who will aid in making politics more corrupt than they are at present. It will be the intelligent women of the country who will remain away from the polls, while the ignorant and vicious will be sure to cast their votes at every election and in favor of the most objectionable candidates. The women who believe that the suffrage is their right, and that it will benefit their sex, are entitled to a respectful hearing; but the matter is one of considerable importance, and it ought not to be acted upon definitely until it has been thoroughly discussed in all its bearings and its consequences well understood.

The San Domingo resolution, as amended by the House, passed the Senate yesterday, and a vigorous effort will be made to send the Commission off at once to the sunny shores of our proposed new sable sister, so that a report may speedily be made, and that she may be incorporated in the American family, before the next Congress meets, so that the naughty Democrats and impracticable Sumnerites may not be too strongly reinforced. It remains to be seen whether the San Domingo project can be run through on time after this fashion. Newspaper prophets predict that it cannot.

THE FINE ARTS.

Simmons' Bust of President Grant.

A colossal bust of President Grant is now on private exhibition at the Union League House, where it has received many warm encomiums from those who have seen it. This fine work was executed in marble in Rome by a young American sculptor named Franklin Simmons, from a model in clay of the size of life for which the President gave the artist a number of sittings. The bust is not only a very beautiful piece of work, but it is an admirable likeness, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing it decidedly the best sculpturesque portrait of the President that has yet been made. Not only are Grant's features modelled with remarkable fidelity, but the peculiar imperturbable expression which is one of the most marked characteristics of his countenance is most admirably rendered. Mr. Simmons' idea of the President is that of a man who says little, but who revolves deep schemes behind an impassive mask that does not permit the outside world to gather any hints of what the brain is conceiving. The President's reputation as a deep thinker has been somewhat dissipated since he has occupied his present high position; and while he certainly treats the people of the United States and the rest of mankind to occasional surprises, the results of his thinking are not always of such a remarkable character as to command universal admiration. That the President has to some extent lost caste among the Sphynxes does not affect the merits of Mr. Simmons' bust, which is really a work of art that its possessor (J. Gillingham Fell, Esq.) may feel proud of.

Apropos of the Union League House, it may not be amiss to mention that the arrangements for the next art reception, to be held about the middle of February, are progressing favorably, and the exhibition promises to be superior to the one held last month. All the artists of the United States will be invited to contribute to this reception, and the arrangements will be such that the visitors will have ample opportunities to inspect the various works of art. Only a limited number of tickets will be issued, so that the rooms will not be liable to be crowded at any time, and other measures will be taken to render the affair a success both as a reception and as an exhibition.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Alexander King.

Hon. Alexander King, President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial district of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Bedford at noon on Tuesday, after an illness of a few weeks. Judge King was born about the year 1805, received a classical education, and studied law with William Allison, Esq., of Huntingdon. Soon after being admitted to the bar he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he practiced law for some years. He returned from St. Louis to his native county of Bedford, and speedily took front rank in his profession. He was a close student and grounded in all the great fundamental principles of the law. He loved his profession as a science, and did not degrade it into a mere mercenary pursuit.

In 1847 he was elected by the Whig party to the State Senate for the district composed of the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford, and served three years. In the first session he took an active part in the election of ex-Governor William F. Johnston to the Speakership of the Senate, which resulted in the election of Mr. Johnston to the gubernatorial chair on the death of Francis R. Shunk. After the expiration of his term in the Senate he pursued his profession industriously, associating with himself Hon. F. Jordan, the present Secretary of the Commonwealth, until he was elected judge of the Sixteenth Judicial district in 1864.

Perry Fuller.

Colonel Perry Fuller, a man widely known throughout the country, died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence in Washington, D. C. He was born in Illinois, and was forty-four years old at the time of his death. In 1854 he moved to Kansas, and took an active and efficient part in the work of making Kansas a free State. His great energy peculiarly fitted him for the resolute work required of the free-soilers in Kansas in its early settlement, and he proved a valuable auxiliary to the cause. He held official positions for several years in the West, as Indian agent, etc., and in 1868 was appointed Collector of the port of New Orleans, in which position he served for some time.

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INVESTING MONEY.

The promptness with which the seven-thirty gold bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad are being taken up by investors, is not surprising when we consider the substantial nature and perfect security of the investment. The character and financial standing of the house of Jay Cooke & Co. constitute one of the surest guarantees that the investment is one of the safest and best that is now on the market.

The lands with which this company has been endowed by the liberal policy of the nation, a policy which increases vastly the value of the alternate sections reserved by the Government, are of themselves worth much more than the whole cost of the road and its equipment. These lands are in the finest grain-growing sections of the Northwest, and extend from the western boundary of Wisconsin through Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington Territory to Puget Sound. The climate on no part of the extended route of this great road is colder than in Minnesota, the finest wheat State in the Union, while for two-thirds of the distance the temperature is as mild as that of Ohio. The most extensive arrangements have been perfected for the settlement of the country by immigration and colonization. Various colonies of several hundred families each are already forming in several of our Eastern and Middle States to move to the superb wheat lands of Minnesota and Dakotah, on the line of the Northern Pacific Road. Two hundred and forty miles of this road, from Lake Superior at Duluth to the Red River of the North, are approaching completion.

We have said the land grant of the Northern Pacific Road was sufficient to build and equip the whole road, and when we consider that this immense domain is greater by 10,000 square miles than the whole of New England, and that the territory is sufficient to make two States as large as Massachusetts, each of them with a soil and climate the equal of the best portions of Minnesota, and with all the resources of coal, timber, minerals, and never-failing water-power, our statement seems far within the truth.

This whole grant is within the parallels of latitude which in Europe and America embrace the most intelligent, active, and progressive populations. At short intervals the route is crossed by large navigable streams, upon many of which commerce by steamboats has long been established. This road will form a connecting link, over two thousand miles long, between navigable waters in the United States, and will give a combined length of railway and river navigation of not less than four thousand miles, which will be commercially and financially subsidiary to this land grant. Coal, lignite, and wood are found in abundance in the country through which the road passes.

The mildness of the climate of the Northwestern belt of States, astonishing as it may seem, is nevertheless true, and abundantly testified to by man and beast. The domestic cattle of Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Dakotah range out all winter and are in good condition in March. Much of the line of this road passes through the winter homes of the buffalo and antelope. These animals are invariably in good condition, and never "spring poor." In no part of the world can larger crops be raised of wheat, barley, rye, oats, and potatoes than on the lands embraced within and adjacent to the grants of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and there are nowhere finer apples, pears, plums, and cherries than those grown on this route west of the Rocky Mountains. This great region, when developed, as it will be in the immediate future, is destined to become the great grain and meat-producing section of the country. There is no richer field for young and enterprising men than this new Northwest, which, through the agency of the Northern Pacific Road, is so soon to become filled with an industrious and thrifty population.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Faust" by the German Troupe.

Gounod's *Faust*, whatever it may be as a scientific musical composition, has the great merit of being an admirable expression of the dramatic theme. The composer has preserved the peculiarly delicate flavor of the love passages of Goethe's poem, and the music of *Faust*, while it appeals directly to the popular taste, is seldom unpoetical or commonplace. The opera has gained in the favor of the public ever since its first production, and there are few compositions that can be heard with more pleasure. The performance last evening at the Academy of Music was very meritorious. Mad'lle Rosetti, who sustained the *role* of "Marguerite," has a soprano voice of much purity and sweetness, and a dramatic style that made her rendering of some of the scenes highly effective. She appeared to be somewhat timid at first, and the song of "The King of Thule" failed to excite much enthusiasm, while it made a favorable impression on the audience. Afterwards she became more at her ease, and the whole of the garden scene with "Faust" was exceedingly well done. Throughout the balance of the opera Mad'lle Rosetti gained upon the regards of her audience both as an actress and a singer, and when the curtain fell upon the last act she had achieved a very decided success, and was deservedly complimented by a call before the curtain. Another new singer, Mr. Adolph Franosch, appeared as "Mephistopheles," and made a very favorable impression. Mr. Habelmann as "Faust" acted and sang better than he has done for a long time. Mr. W. Formes made an excellent "Valentine." The *role* of "Siebel" has been more ably sustained than it was by Miss Roemer, although she sang the music correctly and with expression. This lady's voice lacks both power and sweetness, and she consequently failed to reach the standard of excellence that has been attained by other representatives of "Marguerite's" boy lover.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mozart's opera of *Don Giovanni* will be performed this evening, with Madame Lichtmay as "Donna Anna" and Carl Formes as "Leporello."

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. and Mrs. Florence will appear this evening in *Dombey and Son* and *The Yankee Housekeeper*.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Great City* will be represented this evening.

AT THE ARCH the play of *Rosedale* is announced for this evening.

AT THE AMATEUR DRAWING-ROOM, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, Mr. Rufus Adams will have a complimentary benefit, when he will appears as "Shylock," in *The Merchant of Venice*, supported by his pupils. The performance will conclude with the farce of *The Loan of a Lover*.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE a miscellaneous programme will be presented this evening.

AT THE CIRCUS, Tenth and Callowhill streets, a fine equestrian and acrobatic performance will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the extravaganza of *Puss in Boots* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of Ethiopian comicalities will be performed this evening.

A SYMPHONY AND POPULAR CONCERT will be given this evening at Horticultural Hall, when Haydn's Symphony No. 5 and other first-class vocal and instrumental music will be performed.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the dramas of *Rip Van Winkle* and *The Irish Outlaw* are announced for this evening.

BIERSTADT'S picture of "The Emerald Pool" may be seen at Earles' Galleries, No. 816 Chesnut street.

MR. CARL WOLFSOHN'S third matinee is announced to be given at the Foyer of the Academy of Music to-morrow.

AT THE WHEATLEY DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION, Fifth and Gaskill streets, Mr. D. W. Forroe takes a benefit on Friday evening, the 13th inst., producing *The Grand Duchess*, performed entirely by amateurs. The costumes, appointments, and music will be of the first order, and a fine entertainment may be expected.

CITY ITEMS.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston.

BOYS,
BOYS,
BOYS.

We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

WHY DO
WHY DO
WHY DO

people come from all parts of the city to buy CARPETS at the Arch Street Carpet Store? Because they are *good* and cheap! Remember the place, No. 832 Arch street, two doors below Ninth.

WILLIAM GETTY.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silver-ware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

DURING THE PROCESS OF TEETHING every mother should give her child Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, cures wind colic, and sure to regulate the bowels. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

THE CITY OF BOSTON has selected Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos for its Normal and Grammar Schools. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street. Prices moderate for cash and instalments, or rent. W. Redfield Phelps & Co., agents.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

MARRIED.

TUCKER—BRIGGS.—On the evening of the 11th instant, in the Eleventh Street M. E. Church, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, Mr. FRANCIS TUCKER to Miss LIZZIE BRIGGS, all of this city.

DIED.

AUBIN.—On Thursday morning, 12th instant, THEODORE HARRIS, eldest son of Philip J. and Margaret P. Aubin, in the 19th year of his age. **

CAMPBELL.—On Wednesday morning, the 11th instant, Mr. JOSEPH A. CAMPBELL (member elect to the House of Representatives for the Seventeenth Legislative district of Pennsylvania), in the 39th year of his age.

Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, Frankford Lodge, No. 292, A. Y. M., Hand-in-Hand Lodge, No. 63, and Morning Star Encampment, No. 3, I. O. of O. F., Wingohocking Tribe, No. 33, I. O. of R. M., and his relatives and friends, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, Sunday next, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 142 Sellers street, Frankford. ***

CRAIG.—On the 10th instant, EMMA C., widow of the late Joseph B. Craig.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 2125 Spring Garden street.

MCNAIRY.—On the morning of the 6th instant, JOHN C. MCNAIRY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 861 North Twentieth street, on Friday, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ BEAUTY, ACCURACY, TASTE, AT HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT. 1t

☞ THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Office, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1871.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company, held on the 9th day of January, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:—

Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
George A. West,
Nathan Hilles,
John W. Everman,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
Mordecai Buzby.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHARLES RICHARDSON was re-elected President, and WILLIAM H. RHAWN Vice-President.

1 12 3t W. I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1871.

At an election held January 9, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company for the year 1871:—

Henry D. Sherrerd,
Charles Macalester,
William S. Smith,
George H. Stuart,
Samuel Grant, Jr.,
Thomas B. Wattson,
Henry G. Freeman,
Charles S. Lewis,
Edward C. Knight,
John B. Austin,
Christian J. Hoffman,
Richard Dale Benson,
George H. Colket.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY D. SHERRERD, Esq., was unanimously re-elected as President of the Company.

1 12 6t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

DO YOU WANT

A GENERAL SUMMARY OF ALL THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN

AMERICA,
EUROPE,
ASIA,
AFRICA,
THE ISLANDS
OF THE SEA,

Buy the Observer Year Book,

AT

PORTER & COATES',

No. 822 CHESNUT Street, below Ninth.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE MEDIUM sized House No. 2007 WALNUT Street. Back Buildings, all modern improvements, in perfect order; with or without furniture. [1 11 10t*

S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 WALNUT St.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1871.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, - - $500,000

Assets, - - $3,050,536

Losses paid since organization, - $23,500,000

Statement of the Assets.

Mortgages.

$824,950.	All of which are first mortgages on City Property	$834,950·00

Loan Bonds.

301,100	United States Government Loans	325,932·50
161,000	Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310·00
50,000	New Jersey State Sixes	51,000·00
10,000	Delaware State Sixes	9,000·00
70,000	Connecticut State Sixes	70,000·00
200,000	Philadelphia City Loans	200,000·00
21,000	Cincinnati City Bonds	18,900·00
25,000	Cleveland City Bonds	23,750·00
3,000	Williamsport City Bonds	2,460·00
15,000	Dayton City Bonds	15,000·00
15,000	Pittsburg City Bonds	15,000·00
15,000	Columbus City Bonds	15,000·00
6,000	Bellefonte Borough Bonds	5,400·00
40,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Bonds, 1864	39,200·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds	4,650·00
40,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Bonds, First Mortgage	40,000·00
10,000	Delaware Railroad Co.'s Mortgage Loan	9,500·00
50,000	Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.'s Mortgage Bonds	47,500·00
70,000	Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds	73,150·00
15,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage Bonds	12,750·00
41,000	Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.'s Loans	33,980·00
37,000	Ches. and Del. Canal Co.'s Con. Mortgage Loan, 1886	35,150·00
20,000	Schuylkill Navigation Co.'s Con. Mortgage Loan	14,400·00
15,000	Delaware Division Canal Co.'s Loan	12,750·00
40,000	Del. and Rar. Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Tr. Co.	33,700·00
	Sundry Stocks and Loans	6,514·50

Stocks.

292 Shares Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Co	21,900·00
239 Shares Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Co	11,950·00
100 Shares Philadelphia Bank	15,700·00
228 " Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co	8,436·00
100 Shares North Pennsylvania Railroad Co	4,500·00

Miscellaneous.

Cash in Bank and Office (currency)		211,517·56
" " " (gold)	$63,209 62	
Premium thereon	6,320 96	
		69 530·58
Loans on Collateral Security		31,433·74
Notes Receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled		438,419 96
Accrued Interest and Book Accounts, all good		32,543·85
Premiums in course of transmission		50,656·22
Real Estate—Office of the company (Philadelphia)		30,000·00
Total Assets, Jan, 1, 1871		**$3,050,535·61**

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHAS. PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edw. H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman,
Clement A. Griscom,
William Brockie. [1 10 tuths10trp

Statement, January 1, 1871.

The Enterprise Insurance Co. of Philadelphia.

Office, No. 400 WALNUT Street.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

ASSETS (AT MARKET VALUE).

Bonds and Mortgages, all first liens on Real Estate in the City of Philadelphia		$137,640·00
Ground Rents in the City of Philadelphia		12,733·33
Real Estate, Office Buildings, adjoining and situate Nos. 400 and 402 Walnut st., and No. 204 South Fourth street		70,000·00
Philadelphia City Six Per Cent. Loan		15,070·00
Penna. R. R. Consolidated Mort. Bonds		14,287·50
Camden and Amboy R. R. Bonds		13,950·00
Lehigh Valley R. R. seven per cent. Bonds		10,000·00
United States 5-20 six per cent. bonds		5,360·00
Cash in Phila. National Bank and on hand		14,297·26
Due by Agents in course of transmission and Debts due in account		6,024·17
Revenue and Postage Stamps on hand		343·07
Interest and Rents accrued but not due	$7,848·07	
Due and unpaid	381·00	8,229·07
Total Cash Assets at this Date		$612,334·49

RECEIPTS IN 1870.

Premiums on Fire Risks	$124,045·14
Interest on Rents	29,629·62
Earnings on Cancelled Perpetual Policies, and Policy and Transfer fees	803·67
	$154,478·43

PAYMENTS IN 1870.

Losses by Fire	$17,622·12
Returned Premiums and Reinsurances	16,702·15
Taxes—U. S., State, and City—and Revenue Stamps	5,220·95
Printing, Advertising, Stationery, Salaries, Commissions, Travelling, Office and Miscellaneous Expenses	27,963·32
	$67,508·54

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro' Frazier,
J. M. Atwood,
B. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
J. H. Brown,
J. L. Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
W. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-Pres't.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
1 12thsat JACOB E. PETERSON, Assis't Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT.

Incorporated 1804.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1871.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IS PUBLISHED IN CONFORMITY WITH A PROVISION OF THE CHARTER OF THE COMPANY:—

Amount of Marine Premiums written to January 1, 1870	$95,348·19
Amount of Marine Premiums unearned to January 1, 1870	36,524·17
Amount of Fire Premiums written to January 1, 1871	44,909 87
Amount of Fire Premiums unearned to January 1, 1871	37,237·13
	$214,019·34

EARNED PREMIUMS during the year ending as above—	
Marine Risks	$99,726·37
Fire Risks	42,846·90
Interest on Investments and Salvage	20,027·62
	$162,600·89

LOSSES AND EXPENSES, Etc., during same time:—	
Marine Losses	$79,707·20
Fire Losses	33,529·97
Reinsurances and Commissions	17,358·33
Return Premiums	6,590·61
United States and other Taxes	2,976·54
Rents, Salaries, and Expenses	12,220·09
	$152,382·07

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1871:—	
State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Bonds	$10,000·00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Bonds	15,000·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds, 1889	11,200·00
" " " " 1883	3,500·00
" " " Mortgage 6 per cent. 1875	17,000·00
Pennsylvania Railroad second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds, 6 per cent	14,610·00
Pennsylvania Railroad first Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent	1,000·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Pennsylvania Canal 6 per cent. Bonds	11,500·00
Pittsburg Water Loan 7 per cent. Bonds	7,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds	4,500·00
Lehigh Valley Railroad 6 per cent. bonds	5,090·00
100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad	5,000 00
173 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	8,650·00
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,000·00
48 shares Delaware Railroad	1,200·00
106 shares Pennsylvania Canal Campany	5,300·00
68 shares Philadelphia National Bank	6,800·00
88 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	8,800·00
160 shares Phœnix Insurance Company	800·00
4 shares American West India Company	400·00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	5,000·00
1414 shares Union Trust Insurance Company	14,140·00
Sundry Scrip of Insurance Companies	1,000·00
Par value	$202,400·00
Market value	$188,868·25
Bills receivable	27,633·25
Sundry accounts due for Premiums	14,534·73
Cash	24,361·66
	$255,397·89

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,
A. E. Borie,
Newberry A. Smith,
William C. Kent,
Henry Lewis,
J. P. Steiner,
Edward L. Clark,
George Lewis,
Samuel C. Cook,
Charles Wheeler,
S. Deibert,
John Moss,
Lemuel Coffin,
J. H. Tilge,
W. D. Winsor,
Charles D. Reed,
Isaac Hough,
R. D. Howard,
Alex. E. Fergusson,
Paul Pohl, Jr.,
C. Heiskill,
D. W. Chambers,
Sol. Townsend.

RICHARD S. SMITH, Pres't.

JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

JANUARY 5, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock and outstanding scrip, free of taxes, payable on demand.

1 10 12t JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS

OF THE

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY

of Philadelphia.

Real Estate, No. 108 South Fourth st	$45,000·00
Bonds and Mortgages	130,914·01
United States 6s of 1881	115,000·00
do. 5-2s of 1862	300 00
do. do. 1864	50,100 00
do. do. 1865	72,000·00
do. do 1867, January and July	94,500·00
Pennsylvania R. R. 1st mortgage 6s	10,000·00
Camden and Amboy R. R. Co.'s 6s	7,000·00
Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co.'s 6s	6,000 00
Salem Co. (N. J.) 6 per cent. bonds	390 00
226 shares Central National Bank	22,600 00
100 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	10,000 00
80 shares National Bank of Republic	8,000·00
13 shares Lehigh Valley R. R.	650·00
50 shares Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Co	3,000·00
50 shares Philadelphia Trust and Safe Deposit Co	2,500·00
Loans on Collateral Securities	684,363·32
Premium Notes secured by Policies	100,147·96
Sundry Securities held in trust for collection of interest	89,912·25
Cash in Bank and Drawer	53,499·02
	$1,505,787 36

ROWLAND PARRY,

1 12 3trp ACTUARY.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA FIREINSURANCE CO.

Published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the Act of Assembly approved April 5, 1842.

Bonds and Mortgages	$397,670·00
Bills Receivable	27,355 00
Philadelphia City Sixes	97,135·40
Philadelphia City Fives	4,988·75
Pennsylvania State Loan	36,000·00
Pittsburg Sevens	16,000·00
Pittsburg Sixes	5,535 00
Cincinnati Sixes	10,990·00
United States Loan, 6 per cent., 1881	20,000·00
United States Loan, Five twenties, 1867	30,090·00
Philadelphia Bank, 234 shares	24,310·26
Western Bank, 220 shares	11,000·00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6,600·00
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., 30 shares	2,897 73
Manayunk Gas Company, 20 shares	998·88
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, 500 shares	22,957·38
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Loan	10,982·50
Camden and Amboy Railroad Co.'s Loan	53,493·55
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co.'s Loan	24,600·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Loan	27,932·50
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, etc., Railroad Co.'s Loan	18,500·00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.'s Loan	28,350·00
Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Co.'s Loan	22,852·50
West Jersey Railroad Co.'s Loan	9,725·00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.'s Loan	24,570·00
Schuylkill Navigation Co.'s Loan	19,244·41
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.'s Loan	8,602 50
Delaware Division Canal Co.'s Loan	17,615·00
Real Estate, No. 510 Walnut street	30,000·00
Cash	15,138·55
	$1,030,574·91

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Sec'y.

January 9, 1871. 1 10 6trp

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

No. 41 LOMBARD Street,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

In connection with our houses in New York and Washington, we have opened a Branch in London, under the above name, with

Hon. Hugh McCulloch,

Late Secretary of the Treasury,

J. H. PULESTON, of New York, and FRANK H. EVANS, of London, as Resident Partners, and are now prepared to transact a

General Foreign Exchange Business

INCLUDING

PURCHASE AND SALE OF STERLING BILLS,

And the Issue of

COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRAVELLERS' CIRCULAR LETTERS,

The latter available in any part of the world.

The above extension of our business enables us to receive

Gold on Deposit,

And to allow 4 per cent. in currency thereon.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, AND NEW YORK. [1 2 1m

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

SIX PER CENT. BONDS

at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 1 2 1m

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR,

THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE LOAN,

Bearing 7 3-10 interest,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street.

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,

4 26t ETC. ETC.

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.,

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for sale at Par and Accrued Interest the

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BONDS

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

Those living in localities remote from Banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

For sale by JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,

By most National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country. 12 30 fmw6t

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

General Agents

FOR SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.

JANUARY 1, 1871,

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company,

DUE FIRST OF JANUARY,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

12 19 tf WM. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

11 15 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

GLOVES, ETC.

500 DOZEN

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S GLOVES.

"La Belle" Kid Gloves, $1 25 per pair.
"Bartley" Kid Gloves reduced to $1·85.
Jouvin closing out at $1·45.
Joseph Glove, $1; best $1 Glove imported.
Children's "La Belle" Kid Gloves reduced to 87c.
Children's Cloth Gloves, all colors and sizes.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 25, 31, 38, 44, 50 to 75c.
Gents' Cloth Gloves, 44, 50, 65 to 75c.
Ladies' Castor Gauntlets, $1·25.
Gents' Underwear, closing out.
Ladies' Underwear, 75, $1, $1 25 up.
A lot slightly soiled Kid Gloves of all brands and all sizes, at 75c. per pair, to close out quick, at

BARTHOLOMEWS'

Great Kid Glove Emporium,

1 5 thstu6t No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.

DO YOU WANT

A complete list, with their Post Office Addresses, of all the Clergymen in the United States, belonging to the following Denominations:

CONGREGATIONAL,
EPISCOPAL,
LUTHERAN,
MORAVIAN,
PRESBYTERIAN.
REFORMED DUTCH,
REFORMED LUTHERAN,
UNITED BRETHREN,

Buy the Observer Year Book,

AT

PORTER & COATES',

No. 822 CHESNUT Street, below Ninth.

ANTHRACITE COAL, PER TON OF 2240 POUNDS, DELIVERED.

LEHIGH—Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $9; Nut, $7.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $7; Stove, $7·25; Nut, $6·25.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20 rp tf

DYNAMITE.

Nitro-glycerine was discovered in the year 1847, by an Italian named Ascogne Sobero, but its practical application is entirely due to the researches of Alfred Nobel, a Swedish mining engineer. It does not explode when brought into contact with fire, and remains unchanged even when raised to the temperature of boiling water; but at about forty degrees Fahrenheit it becomes converted into an icy mass, which merely requires friction to develop all its explosive qualities. This peculiarity had been the cause of many lamentable accidents, when M. Nobel commenced a series of experiments with the view of rendering its employment comparatively safe.

After some time, he found that mixing it with about ten per cent. of wood-spirit rendered it practically harmless, and this method is now generally adopted. When required for use, the wood-spirit can be removed, and all the properties of the nitro-glycerine restored by the simple addition of water, which, mixing with the spirit, sets free, as it were, the nitro-glycerine. The only drawback to this plan is that, when the nitro-glycerine is reconverted into its original state, it is of course quite as dangerous as ever.

To obviate this M. Nobel has invented a new mixture, which he terms "dynamite." It consists of seventy-five per cent. of nitro-glycerine and twenty-five per cent. of very fine sand, and is a brownish-looking powder, something like saw-dust, only greasy to the touch. It burns without explosion when placed in a fire or brought into contact with a lighted match. If struck with a hammer on an anvil the portion struck takes fire without inflaming the dynamite around it. As a proof of the perfect security with which it may be handled, we may mention that M. Nobel has placed a case containing about eight pounds of it (equal to nearly eighty pounds of ordinary powder) on a brisk fire, and that the dynamite was consumed without noise or shock; while a similar case was flung from a height of sixty-five feet on a bold rock without producing the slightest explosion. A weight of two hundred pounds was then let fall from a height of twenty feet upon a box of dynamite; the box was smashed, but again there was no explosion.

The usual method of firing dynamite is by means of a copper capsule containing fulminate of silver—the latter being inflamed either by the ordinary slow-match, or by the electric spark. The employment of this capsule and detonating composition is absolutely essential for the explosion of dynamite. In order to give some idea of the force developed by such an explosion, it may be mentioned that a spoonful of it placed upon a block of quartz, covered with bricks, and fired, caused the quartz to be broken up into pieces about the size of a pea, and reduced the bricks to powder. Like nitro-glycerine, dynamite congeals at a comparatively high temperature; but, to restore it to its proper condition, it is only necessary to put it in a warm place, or, if it is contained in closed cartridges, to plunge it into warm water.

In mining operations, dynamite possesses many advantages over nitro-glycerine, besides those already mentioned.

A CHINESE STORY.

Some years ago, when the Tai-ping rebels were devastating the most fruitful provinces of China, a novel plan was invented for discovering the money and other treasure concealed by the terrified merchants and people on the first warning of the approach of the rebels. Some ingenious Tai-ping thought within himself that, as men are all devout worshippers of gold and silver, something composed from man would, in all probability, be more efficacious than anything else in discovering hidden treasure, without putting men to the pains of pulling down each separate brick of any suspected place, to get at the coveted hoard. He therefore seized the first prisoner he could lay hands on, and quietly proceeded to cut him up and put him into a large caldron, wherein he was allowed to simmer until a sufficient coating of oil had collected on the surface; this was carefully skimmed, and then a roll of cloth was spread out and soaked in the human oil, after which it was tightly rolled up and converted into a torch. The rebel then lit his torch, and, in a fever of expectation, started in quest of a likely house. Having found one to his taste, he entered, and slowly waved the torch in all directions, intently watching the flame, which shortly commenced flickering—like a man's fingers clutching at gold! The rebel was overjoyed at this sight, and felt sure that this was a sign that treasure was concealed exactly where the torch flickered; he accordingly set to work and pulled down that part of the wall, and sure enough there discovered a goodly hoard of silver. This plan was afterwards universally adopted in the Tai-ping camp, and became so notorious that, on an imperial officer—in whose suite was my informant—taking one of the rebels prisoner, he questioned him as to the truth of the report, remarking, at the same time, that he could not possibly believe it. The prisoner declared that such was their method of discovering hidden treasure. Whereupon the officer replied that, as the prisoner persisted in vouching for the truth of the report, he would do himself the pleasure of testing its truth or falsehood on his person. The prisoner was immediately killed, cooked, and converted into a torch, and used with the greatest success!

ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

The Historical Museum in Munich has recently been presented with a new and certainly very curious article; it is the *robe de chambre* of the late King of Bavaria, Ludwig I, the same who made the famous Lola Montez a countess. The letter which accompanies this present states that the monarch wore this garment for sixty consecutive years. It is to be hoped that it has undergone a thorough scouring previous to being placed among the other curiosities of the museum.

The idea of exhibiting *robes de chambre* in historical museums is not new; the *Musee des Souverains* in Paris contains several of them, but they are not all as interesting as that of Ludwig I. This museum is considered by many a very useless institution. How many among the present generation care for most of the sovereigns! Yet the crown of Charlemagne, the panoply of Francis I and that of Henry IV are worth being preserved; so are the small hat, and the grey coat of Napoleon I. But among these interesting curiosities, the most worthy of attracting our attention is the precious little slipper made of black silk, worn out and patched, a mere rag, whose miserable appearance forms a strange contrast with the gaudy rags around.

This shoe is poor Marie Antoinette's. It slipped from her foot when her mutilated body was taken down from the scaffold. Picked up by a child, it passed into the hands of a royalist family, who kept it religiously for a long time, and afterward bequeathed it to the Musee des Souverains.

Its elegant shape, the delicate texture of the material, the perfection of the workmanship, show that it is the same which the unfortunate woman wore when she left the Tuileries for the prison of the temple. During all the time of her captivity she could not get any other, and was reduced, poor queen, to mend it herself. This waif tells more of the sufferings of Marie Antoinette than all the accounts of historians.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the Lease and Contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 17th day of January, 1871, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the Stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 31st day of December, 1870.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer,
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

NOTE.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be closed on December 31, 1870, and reopened on January 10, 1871.

HENRY C. JONES,
Treasurer,
12 27 tJ17 East Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., clear of Taxes, payable in scrip bearing no interest, and convertible into the capital stock of the company when presented in sums of not less than fifty dollars. The scrip so issued will be deliverable on February 1, and convertible at any time thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and the dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they may stand registered at the closing of the books.

The Transfer books will remain closed until MONDAY, the 16th inst.

WILLIAM WISTER,
1 5 2w Treasurer.

☞ STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 23, 1870.

The interest maturing January 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after January 1, at the Banking House of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the TREASURY OFFICE in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the Registered Stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th instant.

H. H. KIMPTON,
12 30 15t Financial Agent State South Carolina.

☞ TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest due January 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the city of New York, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city. Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1870.

JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio. 12 30 1m

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 27th next, at the office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

Transfer books will be closed December 15th and reopen December 31st.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
12 10 smwtf Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1871.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company a dividend of SIX PER CENT. was declared on the outstanding scrip and stock of the Company, clear of taxes, payable on demand.

1 6 2w JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., or Twelve Dollars per share, clear of all taxes, payable on demand.

J. H. HOLLINSHEAD,
1 2 10t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 311 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. on the capital stock paid in, payable on demand, free of taxes.

WILLIAM M. SMITH,
1 5 10trp Secretary.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET, January 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes.

ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

☞ GIRARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1871.

DIVIDEND No. 25.

A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share has this day been declared by the directors of this company payable to the Stockholders on and after this date, clear of taxes.

ALFRED S. GILLETT,
1 2mwf6t Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1870.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of, and leasing, a line of Railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland Railroad Company, for running and business arrangements.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of January 14, and reopened February 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors,
12 20 tJ25 GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 320 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M.

An election for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

1 2 mw 10t T. H. TROTTER, Treasurer.

☞ SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, OFFICE No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named company, and an election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. Transfer books will be closed from January 8th to 18th.

C. R. LINDSAY,
12 31 13t Secretary.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE ANnual Meeting of the stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 218 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, December 17, 1870. 12 17 1m*

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the WHITE OAK OIL COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., No. 120 GOTHIC Street (rear of Commercial Exchange.)

J. S. McMULLIN,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, January 2, 1871. 1 2 2t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the Institution, corner of BROAD and PINE Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of January, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The annual report of the Board of Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the ensuing year.

1 6 fmw6t JAMES J. BARCLAY, Secretary.

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—THE ANNUAL meeting of stockholders of the Mercantile Library Company will be held at the LIBRARY BUILDING on TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN LARDNER,
1 3 13t Recording Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1871.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the current year:—

Vincent L. Bradford,
William H. Hart,
William H. Gatzmer,
Charles Macalester,
William S. Freeman,
Asa I. Fish,

John G. Stevens,
Benjamin Fish,
John M. Read,
Ashbel Welch,
Albert W. Markley,
G. Morris Dorrance.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, the following officers were unanimously elected:—

VINCENT L. BRADFORD, President,
J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer, and
FLOYD H. WHITE, Secretary.

NOTE.—JAMES MORRELL, Esq., for nearly forty years Secretary of the Company, being retired on account of age and infirmity, was appointed Emeritus Secretary of the Company. 1 10 5t

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, Company's Building, No. 400 WALNUT Street.

JANUARY 10, 1871.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, held on the 9th day of January, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benjamin T. Tredick,
James L. Claghorn,
George H. Stuart,

John H. Brown,
J. L. Erringer,
William G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thos. H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, F. RATCHFORD STARR was re-elected President, and THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY re-elected Vice-President.

ALEXANDER N. WISTER,
1 10 6t Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1871.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for 1871:—

President—FRANKLIN B. GOWEN.

MANAGERS.

H. Pratt McKean,
A. E. Borie,
R. B. Cabeen,

J. B. Lippincott,
John Ashhurst,
Charles E. Smith.

Treasurer—SAMUEL BRADFORD.
Secretary—J. W. Jones. 1 10 6t

☞ THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu§ No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf§ No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T. T.
T. T. T. T.
T. T. T. T.
T. T. T. T.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
3 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf§

☞ INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.

For sale by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Phila'a.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths§

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL HAS ESTABLISHED A Law and Collection Agency for Pennsylvania and New Jersey at No. 514 WALNUT Street. [12 29

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf§

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS

H. J. DEAS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Warm Air Furnaces

AND

Cooking Ranges,

Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels
Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.

No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

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WEDDING, and
BIRTHDAY
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The superiority of "THE HARDING PATENT FLEXIBLE CHAIN-BACK ALBUM" over all others heretofore manufactured will, upon the slightest examination, be apparent to all.

Also, a large assortment of Photograph Albums, new and beautiful styles, made in the usual manner.

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12 16 BELOW FOURTH STREET.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

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The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
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SPHERICAL

Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,

(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.

265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.

Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

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LOOKING-GLASSES,

RELIABLE AND CHEAP.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

RARE CHANCE,

STORE No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.

Immediate possession. 12 15 tf

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE PREMISES No. 722 CHESNUT Street. The store has recently been fitted up with a new front, etc. The house is suitable for a hotel or boarding-house. The store will be rented without the dwelling if desired.

Lot, 25 feet by 145 feet.

THOMAS SHIPLEY,
12 tf No. 20 N. SEVENTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eights southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
W. W. LONGSTRETH, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the Survey, Regulation and Alteration of the following Public Plans of the City, are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions of the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871, at 10 A. M., at the Court House, main building of the State House, to consider said Surveys, Regulations, and Alterations, and any objections against the same may be made by any freeholder then and there.

The plans, in the meantime, may be seen at the office of the Department of Surveys, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street.

Public Plan, No. 18.—Revision of the grades on part of the Fifth section of the Twenty-third ward, bounded

North by Allegheny avenue.
South by Lehigh avenue.
East by Kensington avenue.
West by Filmore street.

Public Plan, No. 44.—Rearranging the lines and grades of Thirty-fourth street from Market street to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Public Plan, No. 147.—Revision of street and grade lines in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards, bounded

South by Wheat Sheaf lane.
West by Trenton avenue.
North by Bridge street.
East by Richmond street.

Public Plan, No. 171.—Original plan of the Regulation of the Seventh section of the Twenty-third ward, bounded

North by Cayuga street.
South by Erie avenue.
East by Twelfth street.
West by Germantown avenue.

Public Plan, No. 154.—Original plan of the Regulation of the First section of the Twenty-third ward, bounded

North by Erie avenue.
South by Lehigh avenue.
East by Ninth street.
West by Tenth street and Germantown avenue.

Public Plan, No. 234.—Original plan of the extension of Broad street from Chew avenue to County Line road.

Public Plan, No. 132.—Original plan of the First section of the late township of Bristol, Twenty-second ward, bounded

North by Fisher's lane and Rockland street.
South by Annsbury avenue and Wingohocking creek.
East by Second street.
West by Sixth street.

Public Plan, No. 204.—Original plan of the Ninth section of the late borough of Germantown, Twenty-second ward, bounded

North by Gorgas street.
South by East Washington avenue.
East by Township Line Road.
West by Chew street.

Public Plan, No. 139.—Original plan of the Second section of the late Blockley township, in the Twenty-seventh ward, bounded

North by Market street.
South by Baltimore avenue.
East by Fifty-second street.
West by Fifty seventh street.

Public Plan, No. 47.—Original plan of the Third section, survey and regulation late township of Blockley, Twenty-seventh ward, bounded

North by Market street.
South by South street.
East by Forty-seventh street.
West by Sixty-fourth street.

Public Plan, No. 121.—Revision of the grades on Thompson street, from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-first street, in the Twentieth ward.

Public Plan, No. 227.—Original plan of Low Water Line and Soundings between Greenwich Point and Broad street, and west of Broad street in the First and Twenty-sixth wards.

Public Plan, No. 238.—Plan of the resurvey of a part of the Second and Third wards, bounded

North by German street.
South by Wharton street.
East by Delaware river.
West by Passyunk road.

THOS. J. WORRELL,
1 9 City Solicitor.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc No. 222 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1mo

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. **1870.**

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL...$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5.500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.

OFFICE,

No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY

From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·

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No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

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Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)...........$200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870.........$600·388·24

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ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

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CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company

OF PHILADELPHIA,

IN THEIR

New Marble Fire-proof Building,

Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

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George F. Tyler,
Henry C. Gibson,
J. Gillingham Fell.

Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13 fmw]

THE LATE MR. WALTER.

Story of a Lamentable Accident—The Death of the Eldest Son of the Proprietor of the "London Times."

From the London Times, Dec. 26.

An accident occurred on Saturday afternoon last at Bearwood, Berkshire, the seat of Mr. Walter, M. P., which caused the loss of a very valuable life. There is a fine lake in front of the house, extending over many acres, and in parts of considerable depth.

It affords in winter a splendid skating field, and it had been completely frozen over by the severe weather of last week. The family were assembled in the house to spend Christmas together, and in the afternoon a large party were enjoying themselves on the ice. Mr. John Walter, the eldest son, who had just returned from a lengthened tour, was skating with his brothers, Arthur and Henry. Another brother, Thomas, was pushing his cousin Richard before him on a chair. Mr. Walter himself, with some of his younger children, was upon another portion of the lake. On a sudden an alarm was raised, and on looking round nothing could be seen of Thomas and his cousin but their heads. They had fallen into the water at one of the deepest parts of the lake, where the water-fowl had kept the water open as long as possible, and where the ice consequently was weakest. Mr. John Walter and his two brothers skated as rapidly as possible to the spot and found Thomas clinging to the broken ice with one hand, and supporting his cousin with his disengaged arm.

Mr. John Walter instantly threw himself on his face upon the ice, and stretched out his arm, but he had scarcely reached his brother's hand when the ice gave way beneath him, and he, too, was immersed. On seeing this, Henry promptly followed his brother's example, and stretched himself along the ice to rescue his two brothers and his cousin. But just as his elder brother had grasped his hand, the ice gave way under him also, and four of them were thus in the water together. Both Mr. John Walter and his brother Henry were excellent swimmers, and had perfect confidence in themselves; but their position was evidently perilous. Meanwhile Arthur, with great presence of mind, had skated as fast as he could towards the home farm, calling out as he went for assistance and for a rope. Happily his cries were heard, and a rope was at hand. It was brought to the spot, but too late to save a very precious life. Mr. John Walter had disappeared. His brothers said he sank almost immediately after Henry's effort had failed. It is evident he had suffered one of those seizures by which the strongest and most experienced swimmers are from time to time overpowered. Such seizures are generally ascribed to cram, but they are probably due to some sudden determination of the blood to the head, and in the present instance this was rendered the more probable by the extreme cold of the water. The other two brothers were much exhausted, and Thomas, who was the longest immersed, says he believes he was only kept from sinking by the sense that his cousin was depending on him. The rope, however, was in time to save the other lives which were thus imperilled. The weaker ice had been broken away, and it was possible to approach the edge of the water. Thomas and his cousin were rescued by means of the rope, and Henry was extricated by a boatman. Mr. John Walter seems never to have risen to the surface after he first disappeared, and his body was only recovered after four hours' search.

It is one of those dispensations of Providence of which we can see nothing but the mystery, and which it needs the strongest faith to support with resignation. For a private calamity, it is hard to conceive a greater.

CARELESS BLASTING.

Terrific Bombardment in New York—Large Pieces of Rock Thrown Into Dwelling-Houses—Narrow Escapes.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a gang of workmen employed in blasting the rocks on the raised lots in Third avenue, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth streets, prepared a huge blast for the purpose of dislodging a mass of rock which impeded their work. When the charge was ignited the explosion was a terrific one, sending an immense cloud of fragments flying in every direction, causing considerable damage to the surrounding buildings. A large piece of the shattered rock, weighing over twenty pounds, fell on a house occupied as a liquor store and dwelling, a few yards from the scene of the blast, and went crashing through the roof of an extension, and finally lodged on a bed in which was calmly sleeping a little child, who fortunately escaped injury. Another large rock descended into the liquor store, where it burst a barrel of ale, shattered a large looking-glass, smashed several bottles of wine, and sent the shattered glass into the hall-way. A third fragment of the rock entered the hall-way of the adjoining building, but did no material damage except breaking the ceiling. A brick house on the opposite side of the street was also damaged by the blast, as several pieces of rock struck its front, smashing the door, windows, and projections. The new four-story brick building on the southwest corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Third street was likewise much shaken by the force of the explosion, and eight or nine chimneys were thrown down. The foreman, Robert Cremmins, who had charge of the work, was arrested by the Twenty-third Precinct Police, on a charge of reckless blasting, and he was locked up to save him from maltreatment by the excited citizens, who were naturally much excited over the event, and loud in their denunciations against the foreman, who had so recklessly imperilled their lives and property.—*N. Y. Times, to-day.*

ON A DRUNK.

How Grant's Brother Came to Get That Drubbing.

It was stated in the *Times* of Thursday that Mr. Grant had been assaulted by a Mr. Atwood, keeper of a restaurant on Clark street. Mr. Atwood called at the *Times* office and made the following statement concerning his interview with the brother of the President:—

He came into my place about 12 o'clock on Monday night, accompanied by a young, stoutish-looking man. They sat down at a table, ordered two drinks first, and then raw oysters. The place was crowded. Hooley's was just out. The man called Grant was taken sick. I didn't want to send a waiter to him, so I went myself, and said:—"I guess you had better go out and get the air, you will feel better; you have been drinking, and the warm air has caused your sickness." He said, "I will in a minute, as quick as I eat these." When the little fellow accompanying Grant came up with his check of 65 cents, he gave me 30 cents. I said, "I want 35 cents more." He said, "I'll get it," and started to go down stairs. He then spoke to Grant, and Grant came up and threw down a $5 bill, which I changed. The little fellow said, "You have insulted President Grant's brother." I said, "I am sorry; I don't intend to insult anybody; I don't make my living by insulting people." Grant said, "I can buy this whole place." I said, "All right, it's for sale; I am always ready for a sale." I thought if it was Grant's brother he might be willing to pay a good price for it. I suppose Mr. Grant went out with it engraved on his skull that I had insulted him, and, when somebody hit him on the bugle, he felt sure that Atwood did it.—*Chicago Times, January 7.*

—A party of disguised men seized Mr. J. C Gallaher, a respected citizen, in his own house, in Sandersville, Washington county, Georgia, one night last week, took him a distance from town, shot him, and left him for dead. The Savannah *Republican*, a Democratic paper, mildly says:—"If the law is not able to reach them, we trust those engaged in the business will pause for a moment and reflect upon the guilt of their course and the terrible amount of unhappiness and insecurity they are bringing upon the entire community in which they live."

—Henry V. Horton, who died in Cincinnati on the 3d inst., was the founder of the order of the Sons of Temperance in the West.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS. PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin Station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Siglerville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Siglerville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Millertown, by Coffman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10·30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11·30 A. M.—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2·30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2654 From Russell Hill to Keiserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.

2655 From Phœnixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Phœnixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.;
Leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Phœnixville by 8·30 A. M.

2656 From Cochransville to Londonderry, 2½ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry.

2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.

2658 From Trunkeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.

2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimmell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2666 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.

2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 9 eod tM1 Postmaster-General.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8 15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6 35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P.M.
Abington at 2·35, 6 55, and 9 35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6 45 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 5, and 6·30 P.M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after December 4, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.		
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.
EASTWARD.		
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets. Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g&Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom.	9·15
Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12·30	Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	P. M. 1·00
	P. M.	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4·30
Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	3·30	Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	7·00
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45		
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12·35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3·15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8¾, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5 40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·20, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9 30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. m.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.	
Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. & 1·10 and	7·10P.M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6 20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.	
Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7 00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9 50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS,

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·20 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·28 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

LUMBER.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. 1871
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1871
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1871
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1871
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1871
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. 1871
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1871
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1871
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1871
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
115 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

(Until negotiations for a permanent and eligible location, now pending, are consummated, sales on the premises receive prompt and personal attention. 1 9tf

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.
On Saturday Morning,

Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock, a collection of very valuable paintings, including some choice pieces presented to the late Dr. N. Chapman by Joseph Bonaparte (Count Survilliers), among which will be found an original "La Charite," by Schidone, and a fine architectural picture by Canaletto; also, portraits of Chief Justice Marshall, by Inman, and of Dr. Rush, by Sully. The catalogue also includes 12 fine specimens of C. Krieghoff, landscapes by Doll, H. Seelisch, W. Mayerheim, C. J. de Vogel, etc.; Aquarells by Verbœkhoven, Professor Schrœder and Professor Guaglio; a fine marine by Lepoittevin, and a number of rare engravings.

The collection is arranged for inspection in the second-story salesroom of the auction store. 1 7 6t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, Elegant English Brussels and other Carpets, two Rosewood Piano-fortes, Walnut Secretaries and Bookcases, Wardrobes, Easy Chairs, Library, Centre, and Office Tables; Desks, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Feather-beds, China, Glassware, Cutlery, Mirrors, Second hand Furniture, Stoves, Etc., Etc.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large and elegant assortment of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, mattresses, pianos, plated ware and cutlery, pictures, china, glassware, stoves, etc.

SPECIAL SALE OF THE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF A LADIES' SEMINARY, TWO ROSEWOOD PIANOS, GYMNASIUM, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, for account of whom it may concern, the furniture of a ladies' seminary, comprising two rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes, made by Haines & Brothers, nearly new; 24 Uhlinger's patent school desks, blackboards, gymnasium, maps, etc.

Also tapestry and ingrain carpets, extension table, reps and haircloth parlor furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, etc.

ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES.
On Friday Afternoon,

At 1 o'clock, will be sold 2 rosewood piano-fortes, grand piano, etc.

INVOICE OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

To be sold at 1½ o'clock, on account of whom it may concern—Six gallons of old French brandy, 6 do. old blackberry brandy, 8 do. old rye whisky, 5 do. sherry wine, 3 do. Holland gin, 1 do. Scotch whisky, 5 do. cherry brandy, 3 do. Port wine, 4 do. lavender brandy, 2 do. Jamaica rum, 2 do. apple brandy.

LARGE STORE SHOW-CASE, WITH DOORS; OUTSIDE SHOW-CASE, SET OF HARNESS, ETC.

At 2 o'clock will be sold one large store show-case with glass doors, suitable for silver-plated ware or fancy goods; one small out-door show-case, one set of new harness, etc.

OFFICE FURNITURE.—At the same time will be sold walnut office railing, desks, and counter. 1 11 2t

SALE OF A LIBRARY OF VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS, PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS, MANIKIN, SKELETON, ETC.

On Saturday Afternoon,

At 3 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, second story, will be sold, for account of whom it may concern, the library of ladies' seminary, comprising a number of miscellaneous books; also, a large quantity of school books.

Also, an orrery, electrical machine, one manikin, cost $400; one skeleton, and other apparatus.

Catalogues will be ready for distribution on Thursday. 1 12 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.— No. 704 Chesnut street.

BY MAGILL, FARREL & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 318 MARKET Street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CIRCUS AT AUCTION.—

Great sale of Circus property at Raleigh, N. C., on MONDAY, January 30, 1871, consisting of the entire Stock and Fixtures of Dr. James L. Thayer's New Circus, lately travelling in the South; everything necessary for a first-class circus:—

42 first-class Horses.
8 first-class Ring Horses.
3 first-class trained Pad Horses.
2 Trick Mules, the best in the business.
12 Platform Spring Wagons, nearly new.
Ticket Wagon; Performers' Wagon, nearly new.
Band Wagon, Concord built, nearly new; cost $1500.
Advertising Wagon, Pole Wagon, Poles, Seats, and everything required for canvas.
25 sets Double Harness, almost new.
20 Bridles and Saddles almost new.

A complete outfit of Entree Dresses, for ladies, men, and horses; Pads for horses, etc.; Instruments for brass band, and other articles too numerous to mention.

All the above property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

T. E. LEE, Sheriff Wake county, N. C.

N. B.—Nine experienced drivers and hostlers can be employed on reasonable terms. 12 29tJ30

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MATILDA SCHOFIELD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM R. BLACK, Executor of MATILDA SCHOFIELD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, January 17, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 518 WALNUT Street, room No. 10, in the city of Philadelphia.

1 5 thstu5t E. C. MITCHELL, Auditor.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ICE BARRIER.

No Government Money to Remove It.

Just now the commercial community of Philadelphia is going through that miserable experience to which each winter it is destined, being no less than the serious interruption of navigation by the ice barrier at the "Horse-shoe." It will be remembered that, some two months ago, in joint convention met the members of the Board of Port Wardens, Board of Trade, Commercial Exchange, and a special committee of Councils, and who, after discussing this great grievance and planning as to how best it might be removed, sent a memorial to Congress for Government aid, and in such a manner as to hint to the high authorities that, as the Quaker City had in general been ignored by Congress in her application for moneys for local improvements, now Congress might retrieve its past disinterestedness in her welfare by "coming down." It would only require, as was declared by Chief Engineer and Surveyor Strickland Kneass, about $250,000 to straighten the river at League Island, by constructing a mile or two of crib-work along the Jersey shore, and thus preventing, at ebb and flow of tide, the water from cutting out that shore, and leaving that of Pennsylvania so shallow as to prevent a vessel approaching within a thousand feet of it. But since the action of this joint assemblage no word of hope has come from Washington, and it now appears that in this endeavor, in common with many others she has advanced, Philadelphia will be ignored by the National Government, and thus, in the winter season, her commerce allowed to come to a stand-still. To-morrow afternoon, we hear, the same joint committees that framed the memorial are to meet again and take action that will induce the city of Philadelphia to take upon herself this much-needed improvement. Certainly something needs to be done, and that quickly, in the matter.

West Arch Church.—The annual meeting of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church was held on Tuesday evening. The following report from the Board of Trustees was submitted and approved.

The annual report of the treasurer exhibits the receipts and expenditures of the congregation for the past year as follows:—

Receipts.............................$12,141·08
Expenditures for all purposes........ 12,592·93

Showing an excess of expenditures over receipts...................... $451·85

This sum has been paid to the respective parties to whom it was due by the President of the Board.

From the report of the President we learn the receipts for the past year from ordinary sources were as follows, viz.—

Pew rent.............................$6,792·10
Collections for trustees............... 1,033·83

Total ordinary receipts.............$7,825·93

Ordinary expenditures for the same period as follows, viz.:—

Salaries...............................$7,790 00
Advertising, stationery, etc............ 205·95
Insurance, coal, gas, etc................ 730·72

$8,726·67

Excess of expenditures over receipts in 1870............................ $900·74

It will thus be seen that our ordinary expenditures exceeded our receipts $900·74. This ought not so to be, and a like result can be avoided if every member of the church and congregation will actively co-operate with the board to increase our revenue.

The total receipts from all sources, as before stated, were..........................$12,141·08
Receipts from ordinary sources...... 7,825·93

Extraordinary receipts.......... $4,315·15

This sum was raised by the voluntary contributions of some of our members.

We submit the following estimate for the coming year, based upon the present pew rental and other ordinary revenue of the church, viz.:—

From pew rents........................$7,900
" collections.......................... 1,000

Total income...........................$8,900

Expenditures for same period as follows:—

Salaries.................................. $7,840
Insurance, coal, gas, etc.................. 975

Total expenditures................... $8,815

The receipts as estimated exceed the expenditures ($85) eighty-five dollars.

Important repairs are now necessary to the interior of the church. Your board earnestly recommend that before any expense is incurred for such purpose, the money necessary shall be first raised. In this way only can we avoid another debt; and we further advise that no incumbrance of any kind be created for the purpose of raising the money necessary for such repairs.

The board suggest that as early as practicable a fund be raised (about $1800) to make the insurance on the church building *perpetual*. We have now a perpetual insurance of $10,000 and an annual insurance of $65,000, on which last we pay annually a premium of $273, which amount would be saved to the church if our whole insurance was perpetual.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Trustees, David Thaine, President.

John Steinmetz, Secretary.

The board last year was composed of Messrs. David Thaine, John Gilbert, E. P. Kershow, Thomas G. Hood, James C. Milligan, John Steinmetz, W. D. Frishmuth, W. F. Warburton, Wm. S. Peirce, James Pollock, M. E. McDowell, and Thomas Marshall.

At the annual meeting the old board was re-elected, except Mr. W. F. Warburton, who declined. Mr. Thomas Stillman was elected in place of Mr. Warburton.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—A resident of Holmesburg, named McCloskey, was run over and instantly killed last night by the 6·40 down train from Holmesburg, on the Kensington and Trenton Railroad. He had taken passage on the up-train at 6 P. M., and being drunk and disorderly he was put off at Bridesburg Station. He then proceeded on foot, and when between Bridesburg and Wissenoming stations he was struck by the down train. Deceased leaves a wife and family of children.

The Chesnut Street Robbery.—Jerry McNamara and John Smith, both lads, were taken into custody at Sixth and Chesnut streets last evening, upon the charge of complicity in the robbery at the tailoring establishment of C. Stokes & Co., No. 824 Chesnut streets, mention of which was made in yesterday's Telegraph. The boys were seen in front of the premises a short time before the robbery, and had in their possession a broomstick similar to the one found in the bulk window. The youths will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

Suspected of Theft.—Andrew Johnson, a colored man, was arrested at Fortieth and Lancaster avenue last evening upon suspicion of larceny. He had in his possession a bag of wash-clothes, two milk cans, and other articles, all of which are supposed to have been stolen from some West Philadelphia mansion. The property awaits identification at the Sixteenth District Station-house. Johnson has been committed by Alderman Randall for a further hearing.

Sudden Death.—David Applegate, aged seventy-eight years, a flagman employed by the Reading Railroad Company, and stationed at Twenty-fifth street and Pennsylvania avenue, died suddenly yesterday morning. He was seized by a severe fit of coughing, which produced hemorrhage, and he died in a very few moments. Deceased resided at No. 419 North Twentieth street. He leaves a wife and several children.

Sent to Prison.—A black man named George Johnson was arrested yesterday upon the charge of tapping the till in Jim Brown's tavern, Lombard street above Sixth. Johnson had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, and was sent to prison.

AID FOR THE NEEDY.

The Work of the Ladies' Depositary Association.

At noon to-day the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Ladies' Depositary Association was held at No. 136 South Eleventh street. This association is for the benefit of that worthy class of poor women who, by the fickleness of fortune, have been reduced from affluence and comfort to destitution. It has established a store at the location above mentioned, to which we hope the patronage of a benevolent public will be given, where orders are received for the making of various articles of clothing that are made by these indigent women, and the receipts from which go to alleviate their misfortunes. Thus are they provided with the means of subsistence, without discovering their poor condition to the eyes of the world.

From the annual report we learn that during 1870 the amount of the new Building Fund was augmented to $2619 74. 163 permits were issued to women, who, through them, are permitted to manufacture the beautiful articles that are sold in the store. The value of the work deposited for sale during the year was $2929·78, and the sales amounted to $9804·91.

This charity is maintained by subscriptions, the amount of which during 1870 was $642·25, by donations, and by a slight percentage on the sales of the goods.

In concluding their report the managers say: "It becomes our duty to more strenuously urge our friends to assist us in increasing our annual subscriptions." An appeal which ought to be heeded.

The annual election was then proceeded with, and this was the result:—

First Directress—Mrs. William R. Lejee; Second Directress—Mrs. William H. Hart.

Treasurer—Miss Rachel P. Wetherill.

Secretary—Mrs. J. Edgar Thomson.

Managers—Mrs. William R. Lejee, Mrs. William H. Hart, Mrs. Drinker, Mrs. Pepper, Mrs. J. P. Smith, Mrs. Tobias Wagner, Mrs. William Hollingsworth, Mrs. John Frazer, Mrs. J. E. Thomson Miss Montmollin, Miss Clapier, Miss Cooper, Miss Volans, Miss Tilghman, Miss Wetherill, Mrs. Tatham, Miss Milligan, Miss Anna Stevenson.

THE FRENCH BAZAAR.

The Articles Still on Hand and to be Disposed of in this City.

There still remain in this city several valuable articles yet to be disposed of for the benefit of the French Bazaar. Below we give a list of the most important of these articles, with the names and residences of the persons to whom applications for subscription should be made:—

Miss Adele Picot, No. 906 Spruce street, for Gatti's splendid painting of "Peter the Hermit preaching the First Crusade," now on exhibition at Bailey's, Twelfth and Chesnut streets.

Madame d'Hervilly, No. 1527 Spruce street, for a magnificent woven picture representing a visit of the Duke d'Aumale to the "Croix Rousse," presented by Mr. Charles Vezin; a splendid Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; and first-class trip passes to Liverpool and return; to Brest and Havre and return; to St. Louis and return; and to China and Japan and return, by way of San Francisco.

Madame Jacob, No. 935 Spruce street, for two oil paintings.

Madame Lardet, Chesnut and Juniper streets, for an oil painting of "The Crucifixion" and a number of valuable articles.

Madame Breton, No. 223 South Ninth street; Madame E. Salles, No. 212 South Ninth street; and Miss Tabart, No. 115 South Eighth street, for a number of valuable and attractive articles.

It is to be hoped that the subscription lists to these articles will soon be completed, as they will swell the receipts of the Bazaar by several thousand dollars.

On Thursday of next week, the 19th instant, there will be given at the Seventeenth Street Amateurs' Drawing-room, for the benefit of the Bazaar, the last representation of illustrations of "Faust" (grand tableaux vivants), for which tickets at $2 each can be procured at No. 906 Spruce street; No. 329 Walnut street (room 6), from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.; and on Wednesday, January 18th, between 12 and 2 P. M., at the Amateurs' Drawing-room.

A FIRE ESCAPE.

An Experiment at the Continental Hotel.

It having been announced that at noon to-day an experiment with a new fire escape would be tried from the rear windows of the Continental, there assembled at that hour quite a crowd of curious people, all of whom, and much to their personal discomfort, were intently watching the operations of the experimentalists in the sixth story of that popular caravansery.

Not less than a baker's dozen of enthusiastic reporters, anxious for an item, were buzzing about with note-book in hand, in the diabolical hope that a rope would break, or the canvas bag give out while the inventor was demonstrating the utility of the concern, and thus furnish the ground-work for a good local. From each window protruded an ebony face, surmounted with a turban, and even the cooks, who, from a constant experience in slashing meat, are thought to have no feelings, lined the sidewalk, looking not unlike an ambulance corps waiting for some writhing victim.

Now the fire-escape, for which the inventor had taken out a patent, consisted solely of a long rope, on which, at intervals of twenty inches, appeared a ball, to aid a person in sliding down; and attached to the bottom of which was a canvas bag, for lowering children. The experiments consisted in lowering kittens from the third story in this canvas receptacle, and to heighten the sensation an ebony lad; and at periods men slid from the seventh story to the pavement with ease. But as neither of them slipped, and as the bag did not give out and reduce the lad to indefinite particles, the crowd, with the reporters too, dispersed with considerable dissatisfaction. As to the escape, it is simple and practicable.

Annual Meeting of Widows' and Single Women's Society—The annual meeting of the Widows' and Single Women's Society was held at noon to-day in the asylum building, Cherry street, below Eighteenth.

A large audience of ladies and gentleman was in attendance, in addition to about eighty inmates of the asylum. The proceedings were opened with devotional exercises.

The annual address was made by Rev. J. L. Withrow, of the Arch Street Presbyterian Church.

It contained advice and encouragement to the members of the society, and exhorted them to continue the benevolent work they have in hand. The inmates of the asylum were also addressed at length. The pleasures of contentment with their lot in life were set berore them by the speaker, who also reminded them that the greatest return they could make for the kindnesses of which they were the recipient was to lead a godly life.

After the address a prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Heberton and the benediction pronounced.

An election for members of the Board of Managers, to serve for the ensuing year, was then entered into. The following ladies were unanimously elected:—

Mrs. John A. Brown, Mrs. Roberts Vaux, Miss Montmollin, Mrs. Caleb Johnson, Miss Mary Lippincott, Mrs. John S. Henry, Mrs. James Bayard, Mrs. John M. Whitall, Mrs. Isaac C. Jones, Jr., Mrs John Farnum, Mrs. Charles Yarnall, Mrs. Lloyd P. Smith, Mrs. Stephen Colwell, Miss Hannah Ralston, Mrs. William D. Stroud, Miss Charlotte W. Wetherill, Mrs. E. W. Horner, Mrs Hannah S. Biddle, Mrs. Theodore Cuyler, Mrs. Ellen B. Wheeler, Mrs. Wm. A. Ingham, Mrs. H. Lenox Hodge, Mrs. David Scull, Jr.

Concerned in Robberies.—Three lads, named William Mahoney, Joseph Watson, and Thomas McQuillan, were yesterday taken into custody upon the charge of being concerned in a number of petty robberies which have taken place on Eighth street, between Market and Callowhill. Defendants had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and were sent to the House of Refuge.

John Jones, aged eighteen years, and John Fletcher, aged sixteen, were also arrested upon the same charge, and were sent to prison by Alderman Godbou.

Accident.—A lady residing on Brown street, above Fifteenth, while in the act of crossing Fifteenth street this morning, was knocked down by a passing milk wagon and sustained severe injuries.

Bank Election.—To-day the Bank of Commerce elected the following directors:—George K. Ziegler, John A Brown, Jr., A. E. Borie, S. W. Cannell, Thomas H. Kirtley, George Trott, George W. Page, John Thompson, John Rodman Paul, M. D.

Robbery.—Yesterday a sneak thief found his way into the residence of F. Gutekunst, on Pulaski avenue, Germantown, and carried off a pair of gold bracelets, several gold chains, and a diamond pin.

Lodgers.—There were 130 lodgers at the Third District Station-house last night.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN	BOARDS.
$100 C & A 6s 83... 95	3 sh C & A R...c.121
$250 Sch N 7s B L.	5 sh Acad Mus..c. 94
cash . 81	100 sh Read R..s15. 49⅝
$1000 W Jersey R 7s 97	200 do......... 49¾
$1000 Read deb bds. 80	59 do......ls. 49⅝
$1000 Wilm & R R 7s 92½	1 do.Monday 49¾
$500 City 6s, N..c.100¼	200 do.......ls. 49½
$4000 do..........100¾	100 do....b30. 49½
$2700 do..........100¾	1000 do.....b30. 49½
$5000 Am Gold......100⅞	200 do.......... 49½
100 sh Ridge av R.. 7½	1000 do..ls.b30.49·56
10 sh Leh V R..2d. 60	200 do.....s15. 49¾
200 sh Penna R.b30. 62	400 do.......ls. 49½
162 do......... 61¾	100 do.....b30.49·56
31 do.......... 61⅞	200 do..&in.ls. 49½
290 do......ls. 62	100 do.....b60. 49¾
100 sh N Y & M...c. 5½	100 do......... 49½
SECOND	BOARD.
$1000 W Jer 7s.... 97	$1000 Read 6s, 43-80. 95¼
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s 91¼	$1000 Pa 1 m 6s....100¾
$2000 Leh 6s, 84...... 83½	$1000 Leh Con ln.... 78⅝
$5000 do......ls. 83½	13 sh Penna R..ls. 62
$252 do.......... 83½	20 sh Ch & Del Stk 38
$600 City 6s, prior	10 sh Reading R... 49¾
to '62.ls.101¾	1 do.s5wn.trf. 49¾
$600 City 6s N..ls.100¼	200 do.....ls.49·56
$1000 do..........100¾	15 sh Norrist'n R.. 79
$1600 do..........100¾	3 sh O C & A R.ls. 46¼
$300 do..........100¾	100 sh Cat Pf...b60. 38

FINE STATIONERY

AND

Card Engraving.

DREKA,

No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths§8p

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.

The Latest Novelties in

Visiting Cards,

Antique, Undine, Rose, Silver Grey,

Wedding Cards,

That cannot be equalled in style, and very low in price

WM. H. HOSKINS,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

DRY GOODS.

1871.

PRIOR TO STOCK TAKING,

February 1,

WE WILL CLOSE OUT,

Regardless of Cost,

BALANCE OF

DRESS GOODS,
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
HOOP SKIRTS AND CLOTH SKIRTS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS AND PLAIDS,
HEAVY FLANNELS, BLANKETS, ETC.

We offer Special Bargains in BLACK SILKS, upon which our customers can now save from 25 cents to 50 cents on the yard.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,
9 10 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SKATING SHOES.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 12 thstuD81 ABOVE CHESNUT.

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A COMPLETE HISTORY OF
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BELOW NINTH.

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LOST—TWO PROMISSORY NOTES DRAWN by G. R. Vanleer to the order of C. N. Cadwallader, dated January 5th and 10th, 1871; amounts, $485 and $465, and endorsed by C. N. Cadwallader. All persons are cautioned against giving any value for the same, application having been made for duplicates. A suitable reward will be given for their return to C. N. CADWALLADER, No. 1021 MARKET Street. 1 11 3t*

WANTED—AN ORGANIST AND A CHORISTER

in a large Church in this city.

Please address, with terms and references,

1 10 5t C. E. W., this office,

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Porter and the Admiralty.

Proceedings of Congress

Philadelphia and the Centenary.

Debate in the Senate.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

River Navigation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Jan. 12.—A delegation from the Cincinnati Chamber of Commence was before the House Commerce Committee to-day relative to the construction of the Cincinnati and Newport bridge. The views of the citizens of Cincinnati and Pittsburg were presented by Mr. Richard Smith, of the *Gazette*, and the hearing will be continued to-morrow. What is asked is that an act be passed providing that no bridge shall be so constructed as to impede or interfere with navigation by steamboats and other vessels.

The Alabama Claims.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day had a general discussion on the Alabama claims, and on the recommendation of the President's message relating thereto. The New Bedford claimants, who assert that they are interested to the extent of one-third of all the claims, have proposed a bill embodying the views set forth by them before the committee last week. This was discussed at length, but no action was taken.

The Question of Steamship Subsidies

was again discussed by the Senate Postal Committee to-day, and they expect to have a bill matured in a few days, which they will report to the Senate, providing for direct subsidies.

The Nomination of Admiral Porter

will be called up when the Senate goes into executive session to-day, and it is the purpose of his friends to get definite action without any further delay. Ben. Butler, Banks, and others are at work to defeat Porter. Their opposition to him grows out of the old feeling engendered during the war. It will be remembered that in the Red river expedition Porter was compelled to make some reflections in his report upon the conduct of Banks. The trouble with Butler dates back to Fort Fisher.

FROM NEW YORK.

Specie Shipment.

New York, Jan. 13.—The specie shipment by steamer to-day is $50,000, part in silver.

Boston, Jan. 12.—Arrived, steamer Ontario, from Liverpool.

Government Gold Bids.

New York, Jan. 12.—The bids of Government gold exceeded $3,000,000 at 110@110⅞. The awards will be $1,000,000 at 110⅜@110⅞.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Jan. 12.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 1200 bales at 15⅛c. Flour advanced 5@10c.; sales of 12,000 bbls. State at $5·40@6·65; Ohio at $6·20@6·75; Western at $5·40@7. Wheat quiet but firm; sales of 26,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·47 for new; winter red Western at $1·48@1·51. Corn firmer; sales of 44,000 bushels new mixed Western at 80c. Oats dull; sales of 24,000 bushels Ohio and Western at 59@62c. Beef steady. Pork firm; new mess, $20·25; old, $19·25@19·50. Lard very firm; steam, 11¾@12⅛c.; kettle, 12½@12¾c. Whisky firm at 91½@92.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Fatal Shooting Affair.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 12.—Dr. W. H. Roberts, a dentist, formerly of Alexandria, was killed at Liberty, Bedford county, yesterday, by William W. Johnson, son of Hon. James Foote Johnson. Five shots were fired by the parties in front of the hotel, one of which passed through Roberts' heart. Johnson was committed to prison.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Latest Accident.

Baltimore, Jan. 12.—This morning at half-past 1 o'clock Policeman Charles Walsh, being about to go on duty, was examining his pistol when it was accidentally discharged, the ball entering his forehead and causing death.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Jan. 12.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 14¾@15c.; low middling, 14⅜@14½c. Flour firm and active; Howard street superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $7@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5·50@7·25; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $8@10·50; Western superfine, $5@5·37½; do. extra, $6@6 75; do. family, $6·75@7·50. Wheat firm and high grades scarce; choice waite, $1·75@1·85; fair to prime, $1·45@1·70; prime to choice red, $1·70@1·80; fair to good, $1·45@1·60; common, $1·30@1·35; Ohio and Indiana, $1·45@1·55; Pennsylvania, $1·45@1·50. Corn firm and active; white, 83@85c.; yellow, 78@80c. Oats active and higher at 55@58c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky steady and stock scarce at 91c.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The House bill for an international exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 was read.

Mr. Scott moved to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Fenton thought the Committee on Manufactures a more appropriate reference, as the bill looked to an exposition of manufactures. There were other considerations, particularly as to the selection of a place of exhibition, which were entitled to weight; and he moved to refer it to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Scott replied that his only anxiety was that the bill should have a fair consideration. The exhibition was not limited to manufactures, but would include the arts and sciences. If the reference was to be dictated by the claims of different places, he suggested that it ought to go to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Cameron, in advocating his colleague's motion, remarked that Pennsylvania, unlike New York, was not continually grabbing at everything that was offered, and trying to pick up that which was not. For years there had not been an office, no matter how small, which New York had not obtained when it was possible for her Senators to get it for her. In commerce the same greed was manifested. Everything somehow seemed to be decided in New York interests.

He went on to argue that Philadelphia was entitled to the selection on account of her historical pre-eminence.

Mr. Conkling said the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cameron) was entirely mistaken in supposing that his colleague (Mr. Fenton) or himself were jealous of Philadelphia; on the contrary, they both felt the greatest pride in that place.

Mr. Cameron disclaimed having imputed jealousy to any one. He thought New York had enough to be proud of without being jealous of any other cities.

Mr. Conkling said he was about saying when interrupted that New York felt proud of Philadelphia as one of her most flourishing suburbs. Anything the New York Senators could do to contribute to the importance of Philadelphia or any other of the villages surrounding the city of New York, they would be very glad to do. As to the manner in which the claims of certain localities had been arranged, particularly those of New York and Philadelphia, there were many people who believed the honorable Senator (Mr. Cameron) knew more than he had stated. There were those who believed that when the War Department was under a former administration, the State of New York was indebted for many appointments to the selection of men who lived in Pennsylvania. Nothing was known of their New York residence until they had received their offices.

It was said that these appointments had been distributed so plentifully in Pennsylvania, that it became necessary to locate the surplus recipients somewhere else, and the most eligible State was New York. However, he did not wish to go into that matter. The Senator (Mr. Cameron) might know more about it than himself. As to the committee proposed by his colleague, neither of the New York Senators were upon it. While if the bill went to the Foreign Relations Committee, it would be for no other reason except that the very distinguished Senator from that State (Mr. Cameron) was a member of it.

The claims of New York would possibly be overruled in this way, notwithstanding that city was the largest in the country, the very centre of all travel on this continent internal and external.

Mr. Cameron thought Mr. Conkling's remark about suburbs of New York would have been very fine if it had originated with him, but it was a very common New York witticism, in which the Senator's colleagues in the House had also indulged.

Mr. Conkling (aside). We don't claim it as wit, but as a geographical fact.

Mr. Cameron, without noticing the interruption, said he was disposed to treat as jest what the Senator (Mr. Conkling) had said about the credit of Pennsyluania appointments being charged to New York account. That Senator had joked with himself upon the subject privately.

He knew his friend from New York did not mean to attribute to himself any intentional wrong doing. Under his own administration of the War Office, New York had received more than her numerical share of appointments, and he could say for himself he had invariably selected only those whom he knew to be loyal and brave irrespective of locality.

Mr. Scott remarked that by giving the Government sanction to the Philadelphia celebration of the centennial anniversary of American independence, the local celebrations of New York, Cincinnati, or any of the numerous towns of the country would not be interferred with, while the propriety of designating Philadelphia was perfectly obvious.

The suggestion of Mr. Conkling that Philadelphia was one of the suburbs of New York he regarded as a favorable recommendation, because the honest and intelligent people of the country who would attend such an exposition would prefer to be quartered in a suburb of New York than to be exposed to the vices and annoyances of the seething metropolis. If the bill was defeated for the reasons urged against it, the next step would probably be the removal of the old bell, the State House, and Philadelphia herself bodily over to New York.

Upon Mr. Scott's motion a division, demanded by Mr. Fenton, resulted in its adoption, 35 Senators rising in the affirmative, and a negative vote not being insisted upon.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill to equalize and fix the salaries of certain bureau officers, with amendments. It now provides for the payment of a salary of $4500 per annum to each of the following officers:—The Assistant Secretaries and also the Comptrollers, the Solicitor, the Register, the Auditors, the Commissioners of Customs, and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, the Assistant Postmasters-General, the Commissioners of the General Land Office, the Commissioner of Pensions, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Australia. It directs the Postmaster-General to contract with William H. Webb, Benjamin Holladay, and associates for carrying the mails monthly between San Francisco and Australia and New Zealand by a line of steamships, at a compensation not exceeding $500,000.

House of Representatives.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill of yesterday from the Committee on Agricultural for the better care of cattle in transit by railroad or other means of transportation.

Mr. Swann opposed the bill as one which would add largely to the cost of transportation by delay and by the derangement of time tables. The question was whether Congress should take the control of the subject and undertake to manage not only the great national affairs entrusted to it, but also to manage and control all the railroad companies. Congress might as well control the railroad fares and regulate how railroad cars shall be heated and lighted.

Mr. Scofield said he was himself a State's rights man as it used to be called when he was in the Democratic ranks. He had always believed in local legislation in township and county, and State legislation, but when they came to a subject which reached all over the country, and which no township, no county, no State could control, then he held that if Congress had power over it under the Constitution, that power should be exercised, and he held that that power existed under the clause of the Constitution which gave Congress power to regulate commerce between the States.

Mr. Swann moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over till the next morning hour.

Mr. Dawes offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriation to inquire into the allowance, and the manner of allowance, of the claim of George Chorpenning, $443,000, approved July 15 1870, and requesting the Sixth Auditor to delay the payment of any warrant therefor until the committee reports, the committee to have power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. Johnson offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expulsion and subsequent enforced resignation of Cadets Baird, Fleckmyer, and Barnes from the West Point Military Academy, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

The House, at 1·40, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Harrisburg, Jan. 12.—Mr. Nagle presented the petition of Thomas W. Price and sixty-nine others contesting the seat of James Lynd, Associate Judge of the District Court. A committee will be therefore chosen.

Mr. Nagle introduced a bill incorporating the Philadelphia and Camden Bridge and Ferry Company by way of Windmill Island.

Mr. Connell called up his resolution fixing the time for the appointment of a committee to try the Dechert election case.

Mr. Davis said two other cases would be brought in to-morrow morning, and they might be all acted on at once.

Mr. Connell insisted on the constitutional requirement to appoint the committee at once.

Mr. White denounced the postponement as an arrogant assumption of authority.

Mr. Connell's motion was defeated by a party vote.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker announced the standing committees of the House.

Mr. Strang made a statement that a petition had been presented purporting to be from citizens of Philadelphia contesting the seat of Samuel Hagan (Rep). The act of 1839 provides that all such petitions to the Legislature shall have the certificate of either the Treasurer, Prothonotary, or one of the Commissioners setting forth that the petitioners are only qualified electors of the county. Instead of this certificate there is a different one attached to the present petition which says that it appears by the records of Philadelphia that the parties were duly qualified voters.

Mr. Strang held substantially that the records were not sufficient evidence that the signers of the petition were residents of the district and qualified voters at the time of the election. In view of the defective paper he moved to reconsider the vote by which the House had yesterday agreed to choose a committee to-day at half-past 11 o'clock.

Mr. Schnatterly believed that this trouble would never have arisen if the Senate had not refused yesterday to have appointed a committee in the case of Mr. Dechert. Mr. Strang could not permit the gentleman to give such a wrong explanation of his motives.

Mr. Schnatterly said that the certificate was that of a City Commissioner who had refused at first to take testimony and to sign the paper, but had been compelled to do so by the Court of Common Pleas. This court had itself dictated the form of the certificate.

The hour of half-past 11 having arrived Mr. Quigley (Dem.) called for the special order, viz., the drawing of the Election Committee.

Speaker Webb decided that the pending motion, viz., the motion to reconsider, had the preference. The debate was continued by Messrs. Elliott, Marshall, Mann, and other Republicans who held in substance that the defect in the form of the certificate was fatal, and the mere fact that the names of the petitioners were on the records was not evidence that they had been only qualified voters at the time of the election. On the other hand the Democrats contended that the certificate set forth that at the time of signing the petition the parties whose names were appended thereto were legal voters, and that the signature of the Commissioner and the Recorder of Philadelphia was sufficient evidence.

The language of the certificate is as follows:—I hereby certify that the names of the signers of the foregoing petition appear upon the records on file in this office as qualified electors at the last election, and so far as is shown by said records were qualified at the time of signing said petition.

Thomas M. Locke, City Commissioner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOSEPH E. RINEAR, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS F. SCATTERGOOD, Administrator of the estate of JOSEPH E. RINEAR, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY, January 26, A. D. 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 139 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

1 12 thstu5t JOHN ROBERTS, Auditor.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

REPORTED PRUSSIAN DEFEATS.

The Bombardment of Paris.

Damage to Life and Property

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Condition of the South.

The Delayed Presidential Message.

Illicit Distilleries Destroyed.

FROM EUROPE.

French Reports of German Losses.

London, Jan. 11—10 P. M.—Balloon advices from Paris of the evening of the 10th have been received.

Many slight engagements are reported to have occurred near Malmaison and Reul, and also on the line of the Paris and Strasburg Railway, in all of which the Germans were repulsed with considerable loss.

Effect of the Paris Bombardment.

Thousands of balls from the German guns fall during the night in the outskirts of Paris, creating havoc in all directions, killing some women and children, striking ambulances, churches, museums, school-houses, etc. The population of Paris is more than ever resolute in their intention to resist to the utmost, and no fear is entertained of a surrender, as General Trochu had issued a proclamation to the citizens to the effect that the Army of Paris will not capitulate.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 12.

The following

Nominations

were sent in to-day:—Silas A. Strickland, of Nebraska, to be Governor of Utah Territory; Joshua Armitage, Indian Agent for the Blackfeet and neighboring tribes; William O. Goodloe, Pension Agent at Lexington, Ky.

The San Domingo Commission

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The President has been waiting anxiously for replies from two of the gentlemen to whom he offered positions on the San Domingo Commission. Ben Wade, who is now here, says the President does not expect that the Commission will be ready to leave before Monday next.

Affairs in the South.

Strong efforts have been made to prevent the President sending in any message about affairs in the South, as it is feared that it might lead to action which would be damaging to the Republican party. The President is undecided about the matter, and for this reason has withheld the document he had prepared in reply to Morton's resolution.

Bishop Simpson Declines the Appointment of San Domingo Commissioner.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The President wa informed this afternoon by ex-Senator Wad and President White, of Cornell University that they accepted the appointment of Commissioners to Dominica. Bishop Simpson's engagements compel him to decline. No other perso has as yet been appointed in his place.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Shocking Murder.

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—At 1 o'clock las night five masked ruffians entered the store o Thomas Scott, County Surveyor, at Suriat Valley, Alameda county, shot his clerk, Otto Ludwig, dead, robbed Scott of twenty-five dollars all the funds he had, and escaped.

The Weather.

The storm has cleared up cold. Sufficien rain has fallen to start ploughing again throug out the State.

The California and Oregon Railroad

is completed to Tehama, 122 miles above Sacr mento, and will reach the Oregon line befo the close of the year.

FROM NEW YORK.

Raid on Illicit Distilleries.

New York, Jan. 12.—A raid was made th morning by Supervisor Ducher on illicit whis stills in Brooklyn, and large numbers of th were destroyed. The Supervisor was assist by five hundred United States regulars.

Stock Brokers' Failures.

Three of the smaller stock brokers suspend suspended to-day:—Eugene Rubino, Geor Henriques, and R. W. Roger, the latter te porarily.

FROM THE WEST.

Railway Election.

Cincinnati, Jan 12.—A large meeting of stockholders of the Atlantic and Lake Erie R way Company was held at Bucyrus yesterd The following directors were elected:—D. W. Migart, Bucyrus; K. B. Stewart, Athens; Ho D. Richards, Mt. Gilead; R. E. Huston, N Lexington; J. P. Weetbee, Athens county; Seffel, Wyandotte county; J. B. Johnson, Gra ville; A. Lansdale, Wood county; James Tayl New Lexington; Hon. C. Foster, Fostoria; Ho V. B. Horton, Pomeroy.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Great Smuggling Case.

Boston, Jan. 12.—The jury in the gr smuggling case were together all night, and day rendered a general verdict of guilty ag Dexter T. Mills and Samuel C. Lund.

In regard to the other defendants the disagreed, and Government counsel agreein not press the indictments they were discharg A motion for a new trial for Mills and Lund filed. They are held in the original bai $30,000 each.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTU SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 187

At an election for Directors, held at this offic MONDAY, the 2d inst., the following gentlemen elected to serve the ensuing year:—

Thomas C. Hand,
Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,
Edmund A. Souder,
Hugh Craig,
John C. Davis,
James C. Hand,
H. Jones Brooke,
Spencer McIlvain,
Henry Sloan,
Samuel E. Stokes,
James Traquair,
James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,
Jacob P. Jones,
Joshua P. Eyre,
William G. Boulton,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John D. Taylor,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
George W. Bernadou,
William C. Houston,
H. Frank Robinson,
Thomas P. Stotesbury
D. T. Morgan, Pittsbu
John B. Semple, "
A. B. Berger, "

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, this day, the following officers were unani re-elected:—

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

1 12 2t HENRY LYLBURN, Secretar